

GERMAN U-BOAT  
WAR DEFENDED  
BY CHANCELLORDr. von Bethmann-Hollweg Dis-  
cusses Submarine Campaign  
and Severance of Relations  
With the United StatesSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-  
day)—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the  
German Chancellor, defended the sub-  
marine campaign in the Reichstag  
yesterday and insisted on the neces-  
sity for domestic reform after the war.  
The German Nation in the Reichs-  
tag's last vote granting new war cred-  
its, the Chancellor pointed out, accord-  
ing to a Berlin wireless dispatch, dem-  
onstrated to the whole world its readi-  
ness to continue the struggle until its  
enemies were ready for peace. The  
Chancellor then turned to the estab-  
lishment of the barred zones around  
England, France and Italy, and to the  
answers received from neutrals to the  
communication made by the Central  
Powers. He said:

"We by no means underestimate the  
difficulties caused to neutral shipping,  
and we therefore try to alleviate them  
as much as possible. For this pur-  
pose we made an attempt to supply  
raw materials, such as coal and iron,  
needed by them, to neutral states with-  
in the boundaries of our sea forces.  
But we also know that all these diffi-  
culties, after all, are caused only by  
England's tyranny of the seas."

"We will and shall break this en-  
slavement of all non-English trade.  
We meet half-way all wishes of neu-  
trals that can be complied with, but  
in the endeavor to do so we never can  
go beyond the limits imposed upon us  
by the irrevocable decision to reach  
the aim of the establishment of the  
barred zone."

"One step further than taken by  
European neutrals has been made—as  
is known—by the United States of  
America. President Wilson, after re-  
ceiving our note of Jan. 31, brusquely  
broke off relations with us."

"No authentic communication about  
the reasons which were given for his  
steps reached us. The former United  
States Ambassador here in Berlin  
communicated only in spoken words  
to the State Secretary of the Foreign  
Office of breaking off relations, and  
asked for his passports. This form  
of breaking off relations between  
great nations living in peace is prob-  
ably without precedent in history."

"All official documents being lack-  
ing, I am forced to rely upon doubtful  
sources—that is upon the Reuter  
office's version of the contents of the  
message sent by President Wilson on  
Feb. 3 to Congress. In this version the  
President is reported to have said that  
our note of Jan. 31 suddenly and with-  
out previous indication intentionally  
withdrew the solemn promises made  
in the note of May, 1916."

"To the United States Government,  
therefore, no choice compatible with  
(Continued on page seven, column one)

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

From the official statement made by  
Lord Curzon in the House of Lords,  
yesterday, it appears that the success  
of the British at Kut-el-Amara has  
been decisive and far-reaching. The  
British are following up their gains  
with the utmost determination; many  
thousands of prisoners and large  
quantities of war material have been  
taken, and Lord Curzon declared in  
the House of Lords that the incidents  
of the last few days "must alter, if  
not entirely transform the Turkish  
position in Mesopotamia."

On the western front, further pro-  
gress has been made by the British,  
both north and south of the Ancre.  
The village of le Barque, about a mile  
beyond the famous Batte de Warlen-  
court, in the direction of Bapaume,  
has now been occupied, as has also  
the village of Ligny a little further to  
the northeast; whilst the British have  
established themselves in the western  
and northern defences of Puisieux, a  
village about two miles northwest of  
Miramont.

Minor local engagements are re-  
ported from several theaters, but no  
incident of first importance.

• Puisieux  
• BAPAUME  
• Miramont  
• Ligny-Thillois  
• Grandcourt  
• le Barque  
• THIEVAL

The diagram shows the position of the  
various places on the Somme front oc-  
cupied by the British troops according to  
dispatches appearing today.

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday, by  
wireless to Sayville)—The German  
War Office statement of yesterday  
morning reads as follows:

Western theatre: Of the numerous  
advances made by the English against  
our front between Ypres and the  
(Continued on page seven, column one)



Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg  
Imperial Chancellor of Germany

LORD FISHER  
AND ADMIRAL SIR  
HEDWORTH MEUX

Light Thrown on Events Which  
Led to Remarks Concerning  
Former First Sea Lord by  
the Member From Portsmouth

Specially written for The Christian Science  
Monitor

The fact that Mr. Winston Churchill  
should have devoted his energies, in  
the debate yesterday, in the House of  
Commons, to a defense of Admiral  
Fisher, is not without its humor. When  
it is remembered that the quarrel be-  
tween the Admiral and Mr. Churchill,  
and the efforts of each to do without  
the other were the very basis of Sir  
Hedworth Meux' criticism, the full  
force of this humor will become ap-  
parent.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, the  
member for Portsmouth, in the House  
of Commons, is much better known  
to the world as Sir Hedworth Lamb-  
ton. He is, of course, a son of the  
second Earl of Durham, and only  
changed his name to Meux in 1911, in  
coming into the fortune left to him  
by Lady Meux. He is one of the best  
known British sailors, as is guaran-  
teed by the fact that he is an admiral  
of the fleet. He served at the bom-  
bardment of Alexandria, and was in  
command of the naval brigade at Lady-  
smith, during the Boer War. His spe-  
cial claim to notice lies, however, in  
his work for the gunnery of the fleet,  
and this alone has always given him  
the right to speak with authority.

His attack, therefore, on Lord Fisher,  
in the House of Commons, on Monday  
last, was not the attack of a mere  
party member, but was weighted with  
a knowledge of naval affairs which it  
is impossible to disregard. Sir Hed-  
worth did not stop at anything short  
of accusing Lord Fisher of having de-  
serted his post at the Admiralty like a  
traitor; and, when there were cries  
of dissent, he continued by declaring  
that if Lord Fisher had been at the  
time on the active list, he would have  
been shot for what he had done, and  
then went on to attack even more vi-  
olently what he termed the hydra-  
headed intrigue to restore Lord Fisher  
to the Admiralty.

Now the story of the reason why Lord  
Fisher retired from the Admiralty has  
been fairly carefully guarded, but it  
(Continued on page two, column two)

BRITAIN CANCELS  
SAUCE RESTRICTIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
In modification of the notice published  
on Sept. 20 last, it is announced  
that the existing restrictions on the  
shipment of sauces to Sweden have  
been canceled.

BRITAIN AWAITS  
NEXT STEP IN  
LACONIA CRISIS

Interest Centers on Action United  
States May Take on the Sink-  
ing of the Cunard Liner

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Later details available add little to  
the story of the sinking of the La-  
conia. Of the 292 persons on board  
217 were crew and 75 passengers, 34  
being first and 41 second class pas-  
sengers. The Cunard Company defi-  
nitely states that three passengers  
and one member of the crew lost  
their lives, while three passengers and  
five of the crew are missing. Six  
of the crew were injured.

The boat appears to have been  
struck by two torpedoes. After the  
first torpedo, the boats were brought  
out, there being a total absence of  
confusion. The boats were clear of  
the ship when the second torpedo  
struck, and the vessel went down  
stern first about an hour later.  
The submarine came to the surface,  
and demanded information of the pas-  
sengers in one boat as to where the  
captain was, and as to tonnage and  
other facts regarding the ship. Some  
of the boats were about eight hours  
in the water before being picked up.

Of the six American passengers on  
(Continued on page seven, column five)

DUMA PRESIDENT  
PAYS A TRIBUTE  
TO RUSSIAN ARMYSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednes-  
day)—In a patriotic speech at the  
opening sitting of the Duma, M.  
Rodzianko, the president, paid a  
tribute to the brave Russian Army,  
which was untiringly defending the  
national cause. He extended greetings  
to the members of the Entente con-  
ference who were present at the open-  
ing sitting which passed quietly.

The speech of M. Rittich, the Agri-  
culture Minister, extended to an hour  
and a half and dealt with the question  
of revictualing.

He explained the measures taken re-  
garding the distribution of corn, includ-  
ing the compulsory supply of corn by  
various provinces in proportion to their  
resources. He declared these measures  
were being carried out in such a man-  
ner as thoroughly to meet the neces-  
sities of the Army and the working popu-  
lation.

Following the Minister's speech, the  
Progressive bloc proposed a motion  
asking the Government to reorganize  
itself with a view to a more effective  
grappling with the difficulties created  
by the war. The internal situation  
was the subject of various speeches.

Tuesday—The Duma and Council of  
Empire reassembled today and apart  
from a few small street demonstra-  
tions, which were dispersed, there was  
no disorder.

In the Duma, the proceedings were  
also quiet and the main opening busi-  
ness was a long speech on food sup-  
plies by the Minister of Agriculture.

SOCIALIST MINORITY  
CANDIDATE WINSSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-  
day)—The German Socialist Minority  
has carried Dr. Liebknecht's former  
Berlin constituency for the Prussian  
Diet, their nominee, Dr. Franz Meh-  
ring, defeating the Socialist Majority  
and non-Socialist candidates.

The Prussian Diet elections are in-  
direct, electors appointing delegates  
who then choose a deputy. In Pots-  
dam the division in question, the de-  
legates number 288, and of these 218  
were minority nominees, while the  
majority secured only six, and the  
combined non-Socialist parties 44.

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CRITICISM OF  
STATE SERVICE  
BILL IN BRITAIN

Opposition to Scheme Voiced in  
House of Commons—Tigris  
Success Announced in the  
House of Lords

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-  
day)—The National Service Bill se-  
cured strong criticism yesterday in the  
House of Commons. Seventy-three  
members voted for an amendment lim-  
iting the scope of the bill to essential  
industries, one member supporting the  
amendment, he said, so as to prevent  
Mr. Chamberlain doing too much mis-  
chief. The amendment was, however,  
defeated.

The question of compulsion came up  
again, but Sir George Cave insisted  
that his amendment was a sufficient  
safeguard against compulsion.

Herbert Samuel supported Sir  
George, but argued that the restriction  
of nonessential industries should be  
the work of a strong committee re-  
presenting the industrial interests of  
the country.

Eventually the Home Secretary's  
amendment was carried after being  
altered so as to read that "no order-  
in-council or regulation should author-  
ize the compulsory employment or  
transfer of any person in or to any  
industry, occupation or service."

The question of food was also raised  
and Sir Richard Wintreby mentioned  
that 15,000 soldiers were to be set  
aside as agricultural companies and  
distributed throughout the country,  
while a further 15,000 of the Home  
Defense Army will be temporarily  
released for the spring cultivation.

Late in the evening, Winston  
Churchill replied vigorously to Ad-  
miral Meux's criticisms of Lord  
Fisher.

In the House of Lords Lord Buck-  
master secured the second reading  
without division of his bill to enable  
women to become solicitors. He  
referred to the part women are play-  
ing in practically every occupation  
and said the House should not defer  
consent until time had robbed it of its  
gracefulness.

Lord Halsbury and the Lord Chan-  
cellor opposed the bill, the latter  
remarking, however, that the Govern-  
ment would leave the question to the  
judgment of the House. Otherwise,  
the speakers entirely favored the bill.

Lord Sumner, who described Lord  
Buckmaster as a cautious knight-  
errant, declared his complete inability  
to see why educated women should not  
practice, while Lord Selborne and  
Lord Loreburn both strongly backed  
Lord Buckmaster's measure.

It was announced yesterday in Par-  
liament that friendly aliens of mili-  
tary age will be given the choice of  
joining the British forces or of re-  
turning to their own country for ser-  
vice, an understanding having been ar-  
rived at between the British and Rus-  
sian governments to this effect.

Replying to a question, Earl Curzon  
read a telegram stating that on the  
morning of Feb. 25 British gunboat  
cavalry and infantry encountered  
strongly occupied Turkish rear guard  
position 15 miles west northwest of  
Kut, evidently covering the withdrawal  
from Baghailah of guns and stores.

After an intense bombardment the  
British infantry obtained a footing in  
these positions while the cavalry oper-  
ated round the Turkish northern flank.  
During the day 60 prisoners, numerous  
flocks, arms, equipment, tents, ammu-  
nition and stores were captured.  
Later in the evening the Turkish at-  
tempt to tow a bridge up stream from  
Baghailah was frustrated by British  
aeroplanes and the pontoons floated  
down stream some distance.

It was obvious from the telegram  
said Lord Curzon, that the scene of  
the operations had shifted from Kut to  
a point considerably up the river and  
that the success announced yesterday  
was being continued and pursued. He  
believed the total number of prisoners  
was several thousand, but he had not  
the exact figures.

Regarding a question as to the de-  
gree of confidence these events might  
inspire in the future, Lord Curzon  
remarked that he should like to wait  
a little before answering it clearly.

"The slur upon our arms—if that  
might be the phrase applicable—  
caused by the events of last year,"  
continued Lord Curzon, "is entirely  
wiped out. The whole position un-  
successfully held by our troops and  
subsequently occupied by the Turks  
has been wrested from them and a  
series of engagements which has  
taken place and which has carried  
the fighting 12 or 15 miles west of  
Kut constitutes more than merely  
local events, and must alter, if not en-  
tirely transform, the Turkish position  
in Mesopotamia."

DEPORTATION OF  
BELGIANS STOPSSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MAASTRICHT, Holland (Wednes-  
day)—The Nouvelles states that the  
Germans have ceased deporting Bel-  
gians, owing to the fact that despite  
all menaces only some 5 per cent  
of the Belgians agreed to work as dis-  
cussed. This paper also states that  
thousands of deportees have already  
been returned to Belgium.

GOVERNMENT  
ORDERED DUTCH  
VESSELS TO SAIL

Torpedoed Ships Left Port Af-  
ter Arrangements Had Been  
Made With Germany

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
The Christian Science Monitor Euro-  
pean bureau is definitely informed  
that the seven Dutch vessels torped-  
eered by German submarines sailed by  
order of the Dutch Government, who  
had previously made arrangements  
with the German Government regard-  
ing their safety.

No reference whatever was made to  
the British Government. The vessels  
merely asked for a clearance, which  
was granted. The vessels apparently  
sailed with marks on their sides, with  
flags illuminated and lights turned on.

GERMANS RETIRE  
STILL FURTHER  
IN BAPAUME AREA

Town Now Seriously Menaced  
—Ammunition Dumps and  
Dugouts Being Destroyed

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
The latest reports show that the Ger-  
man withdrawal continues on a front  
of about 14 miles from Gommeccourt  
region to le Transloy. Bapaume is  
now seriously menaced, the British  
troops having occupied on the south-  
eastern side of the town the villages  
le Barque and Ligny, the last of which  
is only 1½ miles from Bapaume. The  
ammunition dumps and dugouts are  
blown up and destroyed, and what sup-  
plies of munitions and material cannot  
be transferred to the rear are  
either blown away recklessly through  
guns or destroyed by fire.

As in the retreat through Poland,  
the Germans are carefully cutting up  
the roads behind them. British pa-  
trols, however, are keeping closely in  
touch with their retreating enemy, who  
seems to be relying largely on snipers  
to keep them at bay.

The retreat has had a heartening  
effect on the British troops, who have  
been anticipating it for some time.

Where the Germans will stop re-  
mains to be seen, but it is assumed  
they have established very strong po-  
sitions somewhere in the rear and that  
they count on consolidating them-  
selves in these positions while the  
British are occupied in bringing up  
their heavy guns and stores of ammu-  
nition.

There is some expectation that  
Prince Rupprecht may even fall back  
to the Cambrai-Arras line, 30 miles  
east of Bapaume, in the region of  
one of the most stirring episodes dur-  
ing the retreat of Sir John French's  
"contemptibles" from Mons.

Turks Retreat on Tigris Front

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
An official Mesopotamian statement is-  
sued today says:

"Pursuit of the enemy is being  
steadily maintained. On Monday our  
troops were engaging the enemy from  
three sides. Thirty miles west north-  
west of Kut the enemy abandoned  
quantities of equipment and stores."

"The total of those taken prisoner  
on Sunday has reached 360. The  
enemy threw his guns into the Tigris  
River, including four 5.9-inch How-  
itzers."

"The British gunboat Firefly, lost  
during the retreat from Ctesiphon,  
was recaptured," the statement con-  
tinued, "also one Turkish ship was  
captured and one destroyed. Monday's  
prisoners total up to the present 161."

Naval Air Raid

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
The Admiralty announces a naval raid  
on the 25th inst. on the iron works at  
Brebach 5½ miles southeast of Saar-  
brücken.

PUNISHMENT OF  
CUBAN REBELS IS  
URGED ON MENCALSpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its Havana correspondent

HAVANA, Cuba—President Menocal  
has been urged by United States Min-  
ister William E. Gonzales, in a written  
request, to continue with all vigor to  
capture and punish the rebels implic-  
ated in the wounding of William H.  
Loestabel, the United States mining  
engineer at the Carita mine near  
Cienfuegos on Feb. 20.

TERMS FOR WOMEN  
ON ARMY SERVICESpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—  
Terms and conditions on which  
women can be employed with the  
armies in France as clerks, shorthand  
writers, typists, cooks, waitresses,  
storehouse women, checkers and un-  
skilled laborers, motorists, telephone  
and telegraph operators and so forth  
are published today.

PRESIDENT TO  
PROCEED ON HIS  
OWN AUTHORITY

Regardless of Action by Con-  
gress, Mr. Wilson Will Arm  
Merchant Ships—Senate and  
House to Give Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It appears  
beyond doubt that Congress will give  
the President the authority he asks  
respecting the arming of merchant  
ships, possibly with slight modifica-  
tions of the general plan he laid down.

The Christian Science Monitor is  
informed, however, that regardless of  
any action Congress may or may not  
take, the President will proceed to arm  
merchant ships, acting under his  
authority as Commander-in-Chief of  
the Army and Navy and his constitu-  
tional function of protecting citizens  
of the United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is  
able to say that the details of the  
Laconia sinking have convinced the  
President that it will be the wish of  
the people of the United States that  
he proceed to arm merchantmen and  
he will do so at once.

The House Committee on Foreign  
Affairs voted this morning to report  
favorably the Flood bill to give the  
President authority to arm merchant  
vessels and to protect "ships and citi-  
zens of the United States in their law-  
ful and peaceful pursuits on the high  
seas."

Chairman Flood states that the vote  
on reporting the bill was 17 to 4. The  
following members reserved the right  
to file minority views: Cooper of Wis-  
consin, ranking Republican; Shack-  
elford of Missouri, Democrat; Porter  
of Pennsylvania, Republican; Hud-  
dell of Alabama, Democrat; Thomp-  
son of Oklahoma, Democrat.

The first four are stated to be those  
who voted against the bill. Reports  
differ, however, other members stating  
that seven members voted against the  
bill.

A rare thing, a committee meeting  
with every member present, occurred  
for the final consideration of the bill.  
The following Democrats opposed the  
bill: Huddell of Alabama, Raggs-  
dale of South Carolina, Shackelford  
of Missouri and Thompson of Oklahoma.

The Republicans voting against it  
were: Cooper of Wisconsin, the rank-  
ing Republican of the committee, and  
Porter of Pennsylvania.

An amendment was incorporated in  
the bill prohibiting the use of any of  
the money for war risk insurance for  
insuring ships carrying munitions.  
The committee struck out of the dis-  
cretionary clause "should it in his  
judgment become necessary to do so,"  
struck out the authorization to use  
"such other instrumentalities and  
methods as may in his judgment and  
discretion seem necessary and ade-  
quate," and inserted "against unlaw-  
ful attacks." This first and disputed  
section now remains as the bill will  
be reported to the House.

"Be it enacted" etc., "that the Presi-  
dent of the United States be, and is  
hereby, authorized and empowered to  
supply merchant ships, the property  
of citizens of the United States and  
bearing American registry, with de-  
fensive arms, and also with the neces-  
sary ammunition and means of mak-  
ing use of them in defense against un-  
lawful attack; and that he be, and is  
hereby, authorized and empowered to  
employ means to protect such ships  
and the citizens of the United States  
against unlawful attacks while in their  
lawful and peaceful pursuits on the  
high seas."

Congestion of business for the few  
remaining days has thrown everything  
except privileged business into the  
Committee on Rules and the Flood Bill  
must wait upon action by that commit-  
(Continued on page five, column one)

HUNGARY AND THE  
AUSTRIAN AUSGLEICHSpecial Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-  
day)—A Budapest telegram says, re-  
plying to a question from Count Ap-  
ponyi in the Hungarian Diet concern-  
ing the Ausgleich with Austria, the  
Premier said negotiations had already  
reached the stage when both govern-  
ments had concluded an agreement on  
important questions that afforded a  
basis for undertaking negotiations  
with the German Government.

Count Tisza refused, however, to  
give further details, on the ground that  
it would mean "playing a trump card"  
as regarded foreign countries. In ne-  
gotiation with foreign countries, he  
said, such agreements as were possible  
must be maintained, especially those  
affording a prospect of concessions in  
return for eventual counterconces-  
sions. This was the motive for treat-  
ing the Ausgleich question as far as  
possible in such a manner that only  
in the later stages when the main fea-  
tures would be already developed  
would it be necessary to come before  
the public and the Legislature.



## CARE OF STATE PAPERS ADVISED IN LEAK REPORT

Newspaper Men Blamed and Officials and Brokers Exonerated — Lawson Charges Founded on Idle Gossip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Restriction of the number of persons who handle such important State papers as the President's recent peace note to the European nations at war is advised in the report of the House Committee on Rules following the investigation of charges by Thomas W. Lawson and others concerning an alleged "leak" to Wall Street of advance information regarding the peace note. The report, filed with the House today, contains no recommendation for further action on the charges. "It is obviously wrong," says the report, "that State papers as important as the recent note of the President should be entrusted to some 30 or 40 different people during the period of time when their contents ought to be kept secret."

Concerning the Lawson charges the report says: "The statements of Mr. Lawson were not precise or definite. They took the form of suggestion and innuendo rather than of direct accusation. The committee has examined under oath and by aid of counsel every person named or suggested by Mr. Lawson. Not one of them supported or corroborated these charges. Not one of these charges was sustained by the evidence. His every statement in support of them proved to be founded either upon pure imagination or idle, irresponsible or malicious gossip."

The committee finds no evidence to support the charges made against Secretary McAdoo and the President's secretary, Mr. Tumulty. Neither was there evidence that R. Wilmer Bolling of F. A. Connolly & Co. had any advance information on the peace note. The German Embassy is likewise cleared of charges of having profited by advance information, as also are all persons connected with the executive or legislative branches of the Government.

No evidence was produced to show that any newspaper correspondent receiving confidential information from Secretary Lansing that the President's note would be issued at a certain hour on Dec. 20 had violated his trust. Two correspondents, who were not present at the interview with the secretary, however, obtained this information from correspondents at the meeting and gave out their information to stock brokers.

Within an hour after Secretary Lansing had made his confidential statement, William W. Price, a reporter for a Washington daily, sent telegrams to brokers to the effect that a note would be made public, "to indirectly promote peace prospects." Later, J. Fred Essary, a correspondent of a Baltimore paper, dispatched a telegram to a New York broker, predicated on the Lansing statement.

The evidence having shown that several newspaper men had connections with stock brokerage houses, receiving compensation from them for services performed, the Rules Committee is now considering a revision of the rules of the House relative to qualification for admission of correspondents to the press gallery, and expects to make a later report on that subject.

## STANDARD OIL COMPANY ASKS FOR INDEMNITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Standard Oil Company will seek indemnity for the destruction of its oil properties in Rumania at the time of the German invasion of that country.

This became known when the following statement was obtained at the company's offices: "On inquiry at the offices of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today the statement was made that the company's Rumanian properties having been destroyed, indemnity would be sought, but that no determination has yet been reached as to ways and means."

The Standard Oil officials declined to indicate what Government or governments they believe responsible for the destruction of the properties. It is understood that they have taken up the question with the State Department at Washington.

According to cable reports from London, a commission of the Entente Allies, headed by military officers, destroyed all the oil properties in Rumania 10 days before the capture of the fields by the Germans.

## NEW YORK SUFFRAGE BILL

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted unanimously to report favorably the Woman Suffrage Referendum Bill. Arrangements subsequently were made for the passage of the measure by the Senate next Tuesday. If this program is carried out, and leaders of the Woman Suffrage Party have been assured that it will be, the men will vote again this fall on the question of extending the franchise to women.

## BRYAN PORTRAIT ARRIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A portrait of William Jennings Bryan arrived at the State Department yesterday to be hung in the diplomatic reception room with portraits of other former Secretaries of State. It is three-quarters length and represents Mr. Bryan as holding a manuscript in his hand headed: "Department of State, Peace Plan."

## LORD FISHER AND ADMIRAL SIR HEDWORTH MEUX

(Continued from page one)

is by no means a state secret. It occurred in the days when Mr. Winston Churchill was First Lord, and Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord, in Whitehall. Now Mr. Churchill's manner was by no means always a persuasive one, and he was constantly at war with the other members of the board. There was one moment, for instance, at the time of the threatened Ulster rebellion, when he went so far along the path of ministerial irresponsibility, as to ignore his colleagues, and to give a quite illegal order for a portion of the fleet to steam for Belfast. It was his precipitancy on this occasion which caused that famous and hurried return of Mr. Asquith to London, on a certain week end, and there is no reason to believe that when it came to the turn of Lord Fisher, he treated him with any more consideration than he had previously extended to Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Anyway both Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher were sufficiently masterful individuals, and they came as near grinding each other's faces, in the early days of the war, as was compatible with official dignity. Lord Fisher had made up his mind to get rid of Mr. Churchill, whilst Mr. Churchill was by no means keen on retaining the services of Lord Fisher. Lord Fisher's strategy proved, however, distinctly defective. He chose what he thought was a critical moment to demand from the Prime Minister Mr. Churchill's removal from the Admiralty. The Prime Minister naturally demurred to having his hand forced. Whereupon Lord Fisher announced to Mr. Asquith that he was going to Scotland that night, and should not return to the Admiralty if Mr. Churchill remained there. It was this action to which Sir Hedworth was alluding, and which he declared constituted a desertion of his post in a way which would have made Lord Fisher liable to be shot by a court-martial, if he had been on active service.

Mr. Asquith is, however, like Mr. Gladstone, "an old Parliamentary hand." He was not in the least bluffed by Lord Fisher's ultimatum. He knew, no doubt, that Mr. Churchill had made himself sufficiently difficult, but he had a very strong opinion as to Lord Fisher's conduct in endeavoring to rid himself of what he regarded as a disagreeable colleague, without any reference at all to the necessities of the country or the fleet. He therefore did the very last thing that Lord Fisher had deemed possible. He called his bluff. In other words, he gave him the choice between accepting the status quo, for the good of the navy and the country, or going to Scotland and stopping there. The proposal, in short, was one horn of the dilemma in company with Mr. Churchill, or the other horn in the solitude of the Highlands. Whether Lord Fisher thought he was sufficiently indispensable to gain a strategic victory or not, he alone knows in any case he elected for the solitude in Scotland. If he expected to be called back, he was bitterly disappointed. Mr. Asquith called a brilliant sailor, Sir Henry Jackson, to the Admiralty, and things went on very much as they had before.

There is no question that Lord Fisher's action was resented strongly by all the great officers of the fleet who were in the confidence of the Cabinet. It was felt that he had placed his own interests and his own feelings before his responsibility to the country, and that however much he might have disagreed with Mr. Churchill, he should have sacrificed everything to the good of the country. It is this feeling which Sir Hedworth Meux gave expression to, in the House of Commons, and no doubt the warmth of his remarks was generated by what he called the hydra-headed conspiracy, namely a political intrigue of very far reaching dimensions, started for the purpose of restoring Lord Fisher to a post which he had deserted.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN TO WORK ON LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Thanks to the initiative of a professor at the Lakanal College, M. Lavarenne, a movement to recruit workers on the land among schoolboys, and schoolgirls has been started and has received the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, M. Clémentel. Schools, colleges, professional training centers, physical training associations, Boy Scouts, are to cooperate in the forming of an organization throughout the country which will work in conjunction with the Ligue du Retour à la Terre. It will furnish and equip bands of workers who will help farmers to cultivate their land, and will also proceed to the clearing of waste lands in the neighborhood of towns. The work of organizing this supplementary labor is to be carried out thoroughly, and the boys and girls who devote part of their time to agriculture will receive adequate training in the subject by means of lectures and experiments. The cooperation of the Ligue du Retour à la Terre in the movement insures thoroughness in the tuition imparted, as the object of the league is not merely to get workers to meet present needs, but to make agricultural pursuits sufficiently agreeable and profitable to induce a return to the land among the urban populations.

## IMPORT RESTRICTIONS CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Foreign Office announces that in modification of the notice published in the press of Sept. 11, 1916, the restrictions therein specified on the import of egg yolk and albumen into Denmark have been canceled.

## WOMEN'S RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Opening Month of 1917 Witnesses Recognition of Claim to Vote and Also of Women's Work and Abilities in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first month of the year 1917 has witnessed the recognition of the women's claim to franchise in Great Britain. Memorable as is such an event, the practical recognition of women's work and abilities by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the creation of the Women's Department of National Service to be organized and managed by women, deserves to rank with it. It is safe to say that but for the revolutionary forces engendered by the European War many years would have elapsed before so radical a recognition of the status of women would have occurred in England. A point to be made when reviewing the events which led to the reappearance of the women's franchise question in the front rank of actual politics, is the fact that it has not been caused by agitation on the part of women, but by the force of events rendering the revision of the electoral register a necessity. Immediately on the outbreak of war, the women, who for years had devoted their time and energies to the sole prosecution of the women's franchise campaign, turned their whole attention to giving support to the Government, who had pledged the country to the waging of a war which the women, in common with the proletariat, were not slow to recognize was one on the ultimate success of which depended the future of democracy and consequently of the rights of women. Acts of militancy ceased at once, and the women's organizations devoted themselves to war work in its many branches.

The nature of the report of the Electoral Reform Conference on the subject of women's franchise has been a subject for conjecture ever since the conference was first appointed early in October. At one time rumor was rife to the effect that it had left the women's question out of the report. This impression was strengthened by the fact that Mr. Lloyd George, in his great speech on his accession to the Premiership, did not make any mention of a national franchise. The issue of the report on January 31, in the form of a letter to the Prime Minister by the Speaker, Mr. Lowther, the president of the conference, set such fears at rest, though it would be idle to pretend that the report as it stands satisfies the women's demand for a civic equality with men. The paragraph affecting Women's Suffrage is as follows: "All the resolutions (in the report) up to this point were unanimous; but only by a majority did the conference decide that 'some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred.' A majority was also of the opinion that if Parliament accepts this plan, the most practical form would be to confer the vote on 'any woman on the Local Government register who has attained a specified age and the wife of any man who is on that register if she has attained that age.' Various ages were discussed of which 30 and 35 received the most favor; and it was further resolved that if Parliament grants the franchise, any woman of the specified age who is a graduate of any University having Parliamentary representation should be entitled to vote as a University elector."

The feeling in many quarters is that the age limit mentioned is little short of ridiculous, but though this opinion is widely held by partisans of woman suffrage, it has to be recognized that quite apart from any remaining vestige of prejudice that may have influenced the deliberations of the conference, it had to face the fact that the granting of equal franchise to men and women would cause a tremendous preponderance of women in the electorate. This objection to woman suffrage which existed before the war has, of course been intensified by it. But this, after all, is really nothing but a question of means and methods, which does not alter the great fact that the right of women to vote has been publicly and officially recognized in Great Britain. That this recognition on the part of the conference is based on a similar recognition of the justice of the women's cause in the country at large is shown in some of the newspaper articles which greeted the proposed reform.

The Times: "For our own part, as we have said before, we have always regarded woman suffrage as one of the changes which are inherent in the circumstances of the war, though these circumstances are far too seldom understood or expressed. Nothing, for instance, could be more insulting to the patriotism of women than the suggestion, which is often put forward, that the vote is a fitting 'reward' for war-time work. Good work is its own reward. The real case for their enfranchisement in these days rests on the palpable injustice of leaving the women, who have become, for the first time, an essential factor in the national effort, to fight their industrial battles hereafter without such help as the vote provides. . . . We doubt very much whether there is any great hostility left in this country to the principle of woman suffrage." The Daily Chronicle: "As for women's suffrage, on which alone the recommendations are not unanimous, we believe that Parliament must feel bound to grant it in some form."

The Daily News: "Woman suffrage, assuming the report to be accepted, is an accomplished fact. The system proposed is one that cannot stand, for it differentiates obviously against single women, among whom are some of the most earnest and best qualified politicians of their sex. The barriers set up are in the highest degree artificial, and seem almost erected deliberately to invite attack. But those are trifles compared to the admission of the principle of woman suffrage, and the principle is clearly admitted, and can never again become a matter of controversy. The reservations are probably due to a natural reluctance to create without trial an electorate in which the women's vote would preponderate."

The Manchester Guardian: "It could hardly be expected that the proposal to extend the franchise to women should be carried unanimously in a committee constituted as this committee was, or perhaps in any committee of 50 impartially chosen. But the majority in favor of it is believed to have been considerable, and since it would now be hopeless to pass any franchise bill from which women were excluded, the fact that opinion in the committee on this as on one or two other points of less importance was not unanimous need not be regarded as imperiling the prospects of the reform. The proposal of the committee is at once adequate in principle and prudent in substance. The difficulty, which it must be admitted is a real if not a very formidable one, that if women were enfranchised on the same terms as men they would constitute a considerable majority of the electorate, is met by fixing the age of qualification of women considerably higher than that for men. . . . We shall not grumble, rather we shall throw up our caps and rejoice that at last the spirit of liberty has spread wide her wings, and that the Nation has called to her support and to a share in her councils that great body of her children whom in war she has found not least daring and efficient."

The Glasgow Herald: "Woman suffrage is left more or less open. A majority has decided that 'some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred.' And by the same majority some suggestions are put forward. The champions of the cause will rightly think that this is a substantial advance. But the Nation is not now wedded to a stubborn opposition to the principle."

## PARLIAMENT VERSUS THE PRESS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The speech which M. Deschanel made at the opening of Parliament in his capacity of president of the Chamber of Deputies has met with both approval and criticism in the press. That keenly critical political writer, who contributes to Gustave Hervé's paper under the name of "Lysis," sees, in the speech, a confirmation of all that he has had to say in condemnation of the abuses which have crept into French parliamentarism during the last 30 years. M. Deschanel was defending his colleagues of the Chamber: now, asks "Lysis," is there, apart from the press, which is too carefully muzzled by the censor to be able to express itself freely, a campaign against parliamentarism in the country? There is no trace of it, but the reason is that our political organizations have their interests bound up not merely with our institutions, which would be natural enough, but with their failings, and that, supported by these, they cannot fight against them. Is it not significant that parliamentarians, who are masters of the press and of the existing parties, should lose their heads simply because there are one or two writers left of sufficient independence to criticize them. They are aware that they are not standing on solid ground, that public opinion is against them, and they are right on this point. M. Deschanel's speech was undemocratic and almost unconstitutional in its tendency. According to the Republican system, deputies are representatives of the electors who appoint them and judge of their attitude. Public opinion, therefore, should have complete freedom to express itself. The censorship is already putting many obstacles in the way of the exercise of its rights; if, added to this, criticism of the attitude of deputies were regarded as subversive, the democratic regime would have been suppressed in favor of a parliamentary dictatorship. That would be a coup d'état carried out in a wrong direction because the country would have no confidence in it. It would have no confidence in it, for the form of government, Institutions are one thing, men in power quite another. They may prove unequal to their task and it is in accordance with the system that they should be taxed with it. It is left to them to defend themselves and to prove that they foresaw the war and that they did marvels in the way of providing the country with guns, munitions, etc. It becomes clear to public opinion, concludes "Lysis," that parliamentarians of all parties may either be representatives of the people, sincerely wishful of accomplishing their duty, or else men who are merely exercising a trade, obedient to that solidarity which binds together persons engaged in the same industry against their natural opponent, the client. Parliamentarians will not accept the idea that they may be asked to give an account of themselves and that they may be held responsible for the conduct of the war; they wish to have the power without running any risks, to enjoy popularity when all goes well, but to throw the blame on the Government and on the high command if there is failure. These are extraordinary pretensions, it must be conceded, at a period when the idea of responsibility is making such tremendous headway.

## LECTURES GIVEN DURING CIVIC WEEK IN DUBLIN

City Planning, Housing and Traffic Among the Subjects Discussed at the Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—An interesting lecture on the designs for the town plan of Dublin was delivered in that city during Civic Week by Prof. Patrick Abercrombie of Liverpool University. The lecture was given with the enthusiasm born of a love for and a mastery of the subject in hand, and was keenly appreciated by a crowded audience. The Rev. Dr. Bernard, Archbishop of Dublin, introduced the lecturer, who with his associates, Messrs. S. and A. Kelly, architects, Liverpool, was the winner of the Aberdeen prize.

There was, Professor Abercrombie said, no thought of dogmatizing in any of the ideas he wished to bring forward. He wished to emphasize that the adoption of a comprehensive scheme of city planning need not bind them to special plans, but would enable any improvements to be carried out so as to fit in with the larger idea. They would build without waste, not houses that would have to be pulled down. In tackling the problem, he and his associates had begun by making a thorough study of Dublin, from early times, its geographical position and surroundings. The city had been nobly planned in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, and was far ahead of other cities in the United Kingdom in the circular roads which still remained, and in its wide streets and the simplicity and uniformity of the houses then built, leaving the individual decoration to be carried out inside the houses by the owners, and making the fine public buildings, such as the Post Office, and the Houses of Parliament (now the Bank of Ireland) and Trinity College, stand out to great advantage. In the last half century, however, houses, streets and roads had been planned in and round Dublin in a haphazard way, which showed the necessity of a general plan, which would restrain unwise projects and enable necessary improvements to be brought into the selected program.

The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, giving some of the maps and plans included in the prize scheme. Perhaps one of the most interesting pictures was that which showed the order in which the improvements advised might be effected. These included a proposal for housing the 64,000 persons at present living in bad dwellings; the provision of three-story flats in the present city area; the development of the urban areas of Crumlin (430 acres), Drumcondra (166 acres) and Cabra (400 acres) on garden city lines, to house about 59,000 persons. These districts, it was pointed out, could easily be connected with the center of the city and cheap traveling facilities could be given as they were not far off. Most of the competing plans advocated the development of these areas.

The question of housing was discussed on the following evening when a practical paper was read by Mr. W. Kaye Parry, M. A., F. R. I. B. A., whose competing plan was highly commended by the judges. His professional work as architect had brought him into actual contact with the conditions of Dublin housing, he explained. He was impressed by the fact that something must be done at once. He thought some of the tenement houses might be improved, but most of them should be absolutely cleared away.

Mr. W. Field, M. P., thought the state should come to the assistance of the local authorities. This also was the view of Mr. Sidney Orr, representative of the Dublin Citizens' Association, a body which could not assent to a further increase of the rates. The Dublin corporation is at present losing £13,000 a year on the house property owned.

The chairman, Sir William Byrne, K. C. V. O., under secretary for Ireland, wound up the discussion by giving some instances of his experiences on the housing question in London. He expressed his faith in individual local effort, rather than state ministries.

"Traffic communications" occupied the attention of the audience on the fourth evening. Mr. S. A. Kelly's paper dealt with the subject in a general way, and then explained some of the designs in the winning plan, in detail, as affecting Dublin.

Mr. W. A. McConnell, the honorary secretary of the Civic Institute of Ireland, who had organized the "Civic Week," explained that the intention of the meetings was to work up to a climax, which would be reached on the fifth night, when they would hear the views of the "tenants, workmen." The desire of the institute was to make Dublin a better and happier place to live in and to do business in. It was, he insisted, the duty of all to pull together for the common weal.

Col. Sir Lambert Ormsby, M. D., who occupied the chair, said that what were wanted were constructive ideas for housing, transport, traffic and all aspects of social organization. Mr. William O'Brien, president of the Trades Council, advocated the erecting of workmen's houses outside the city, with garden plots and good, cheap facilities for the workers to reach their destinations.

Other speakers included Messrs. T. McHugh, secretary, and W. Larkin, chairman of the Town Tenants Association, W. Field, M. P., W. Carpenter and J. O'Hanlon.

## LOCAL OPTION LAW EXPECTED FOR NEW YORK

Governor Whitman in Favor of Granting Cities the Right to Exclude Liquor Traffic if Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Never before in its history has the New York State Legislature been so interested in anti-liquor legislation as at the present session. Both Republican and Democratic leaders admit that a big advance is sure to be made in the way of extending local option this year. They say that public opinion demands it.

Governor Whitman repeatedly has declared he will sign a bill granting to cities the right to vote on the subject and it is probable he will have an opportunity to approve the measure introduced by Senator William H. Hill of Binghamton and Heber E. Wheeler of Ontario County which makes it possible for city voters to exclude the liquor traffic. In its original form the bill would have enabled the voters of a ward or election district to pass on the question after a referendum to the voters, permitting submission of the question, or after the Common Council or other governing body in the municipality had adopted a resolution favoring such submission.

It is now predicted the bill will be amended requiring that the question be submitted to the voters of the city as a whole instead of by wards or districts. This is a concession to the opponents of local option but the friends of the bill are willing to grant it for the present. While it will be impossible to get a foothold, under it, in the larger cities it is believed that at least 30 of the 54 cities in the State will soon vote to prohibit the sale of liquor.

For several years past more than half of the rural towns in the State have been dry and the number is being added to every six months. Last week the voters in towns of four counties voted on the question and all of them went for prohibition. In the big northern county of St. Lawrence, bordering on Canada, every town in the county except Ogdensburg, which contains the city of that name, voted dry. Towns in the adjoining county of Franklin will pass on the question soon.

The liquor men still believe they will be able to stop the city local option bill in the Senate although they admit it will pass the Assembly. One plan of the liquor men to block local option legislation is to accede to the enactment of a law increasing the license tax on saloons thus driving many of the smaller saloons out of business. It was presumed this would satisfy many prohibitionists for a time. Governor Whitman says of this plan: "I am not opposed to an increase in the liquor tax as a revenue measure but no tax increase or automatic limitation of the number of saloons will take the place of legislation embodying the American principle that the people have a right to say in every community by their votes whether or not they desire that the sale of liquors shall be permitted within the community boundary. This State has granted the privilege to towns; I am unqualifiedly in favor of granting the same right to the cities of the State."

## STATEMENT FROM RUSSIAN PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia—The Novoje Vremja has published the report of an interview granted to one of its editors by the new Russian Premier, Prince Goltzine declared that he would deal with the problems of internal policy, at present so complicated, from a strictly objective standpoint, and that in no case would he permit himself to be influenced by his personal sympathies or antipathies. In order to accomplish his mission, he considered it absolutely necessary that he should work with the Duma, but in the prevailing circumstances collaboration with that assembly presented great difficulties. However, he observed, with patriotism and good-will all obstacles can be surmounted. Russia cannot exist without legislative institutions; but I consider it my duty to affirm that the rule which will dominate all her activity will be that the present political regime must be preserved absolutely intact. The Government as such cannot undertake any experiment at this time in the internal political realm that would bear the character of an upheaval; for the result might well be complete disorganization. In any case, there can be no question of a Government responsible to the Duma. On the other hand, however, the Duma's right of interpellation must be respected, and the Government must also take into consideration that assembly's declarations. Nevertheless I must not conceal the fact that the Government cannot regard with indifference scenes such as those which took place recently in the Duma. The same thing applies to civic organizations. So long as they confine themselves to their actual mission, their importance should be recognized, but as far as I am concerned, I could never consent to deviations from that course. As to the assembling of these organizations in congress, each case should be examined and decided upon separately.

Prince Goltzine added that he was

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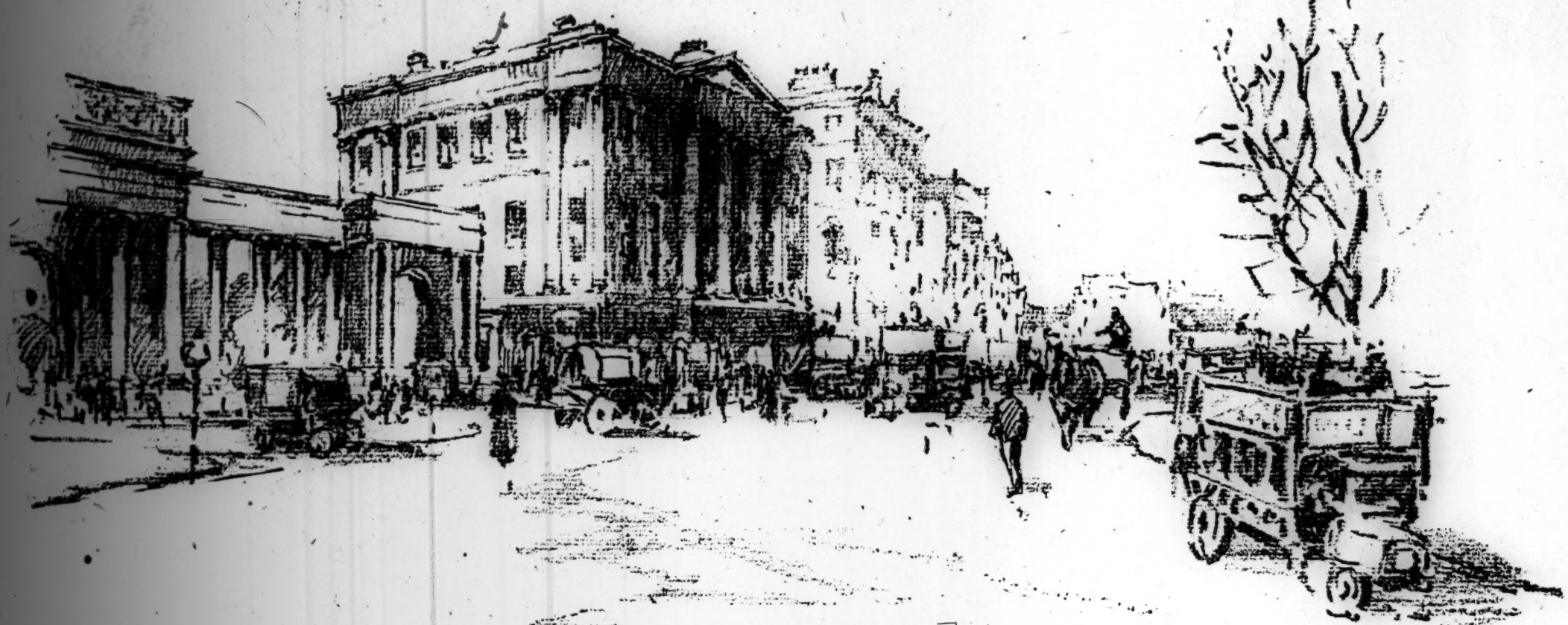
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convinced a homogeneous ministry had become imperative, but that he could not yet say whether the present Cabinet fulfilled that condition. In conclusion he frankly acknowledged that he had always sat on the Right in the Council of the Empire, but declared that in no way would he permit himself to be influenced by the views of his party.





Hyde Park Corner

## HYDE PARK CORNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a map of Hyde Park of the year 1736 two roads are shown running parallel with what is now Knightsbridge. These are the King's Old Road or Lamp Road and the King's New Road. The Lamp Road ran almost exactly where Rotten Row now is, and the New Road ran inside the park in the same direction as Kensington Gore. From Hyde Park Corner up to Tyburn is a double row of walnut trees with a wide gravel walk between. The Stuart ring is still marked lying about 150 yards to the north of the east end of the Serpentine.

To get any idea at all of how Hyde Park and its famous corner appeared to the people of the Eighteenth Century it is necessary to realize that the London of that day did not extend as far west as Hyde Park, which was a pleasure outside the bounds of the city. It lay on the great west road which ran by Knightsbridge, an independent village, or perhaps town, to Brentford beyond.

In the present day Hyde Park Corner is a particularly busy thoroughfare in the West End of London, which lies in between two parks and is the center of a bifurcation of roads. There is spaciousness and dignity about this "Place" as it would be called by the French, which is due perhaps to the vicinity of the Palace, and to the fact that Hyde Park is the traditional rendezvous of London society during the weeks of the London season, a custom which has survived from Stuart days. The gates of Hyde Park face the Wellington arch at the top of Constitution Hill and the magnificent Quadrage, the work of Capt. Adrian Jones, by which the arch is crowned. To the eye, Hyde Park Corner presents an attractive color scheme formed by the contrast of green trees with the stone of the gateway arches, the line and color effect of which is prolonged by the colonnade of Apsley House. From Piccadilly, or from almost any point of approach, attention is inevitably drawn to this austere building of gray stone which flanks the park gates on the east side. The great house stands aloof from the gay caravans and bustling life at its gates. It has an air, the air which history and association impart to stones, a flavor as of something which has passed and yet essentially remains. On a roadway island is Boehm's statue of the Duke of Wellington on horseback—the Iron Duke; he who, one day in the early Nineteenth Century, came riding up Constitution Hill, followed by an immense and cheering crowd. Stiff and erect in a plain blue frock coat he appeared not even to notice the people, but on reaching Apsley House he stopped at the gate, and, turning to the mob, pointed to the heavy iron shutters on every window, bowed in silent sarcasm and entered the court without uttering a word. Thus he marked his contempt for that fickle populace who, after hailing him as the savior of their country had a few short years later turned to rend him.

Apsley House was the gift of the Nation to the Duke of Wellington in 1820. It has stood at the corner of Hyde Park since the Eighteenth Century, though not under its present aspect. There is a tradition, which appears fairly authentic, that the site of the house was bestowed by George II on a soldier who had fought under him at Dettingen and whose wife kept an apple stall where Apsley House now stands. But, however, this may be, in 1734 it became the property of Henry, Lord Apsley, Lord Chancellor, afterward the second Lord Bathurst. The house which he built was of red brick and contemporary with it was the old lodge at the park gates, from which ran a low brick wall to Knightsbridge. Next the lodge was a small cottage, known as the Curds-and-Whey House. The rest was open ground. This was the Hyde Park Corner of the Eighteenth Century, and it disappeared about 1825. The little brick wall gave way to park railings, just

as, in its day, it had superseded the railings which fenced the Royal hunting ground. Before the Stuarts and the latter Tudors the Park formed part of the Manor of Hyde, which belonged to the monks of Westminster. For these monks Edward the Confessor built the bridge which gave its name to "Knightsbridge" or "Kynegsbrigg," and which spanned the little river Westbourne on the spot where Albert Gate now stands. There is some uncertainty about the building of this bridge by the Confessor, but that he gave a number of his acres to the Abbot of Westminster is vouched for by a charter now in the British Museum, which specifies the monks' special perquisites as being "every third tree, and every horse-load of fruit grown in an adjacent wood at Kynegsbyrig, as heretofore by law accustomed."

The addition of the Manor of Hyde to the Crown property in Henry VIII's reign extended the royal hunting ground from Westminster Palace to St. Giles-in-the-Fields, from thence to Islington, to Our Lady of the Oak, to Highgate, and to Hornsey Park in one direction, and to Knightsbridge and Tyburn in another. Elizabeth, who had all a Tudor's love of the chase, must often have ridden along the forest glades accompanied by Burleigh, Raleigh or the Earl of Leicester. But these days of dalliance terminated abruptly with the troubles of Charles I's reign, and Hyde Park became the rallying ground during the Civil Wars of London's trained bands. Fighting seems to have taken place close to the park, judging from the helmets and swords which have been recovered in and around Knightsbridge. Holland House was at one time the headquarters of Lord Fairfax, and in 1859 the "Rose and Crown," formerly the "Oliver Cromwell," still stood where, tradition has it, Cromwell's bodyguard was once quartered. But apart from this dramatic interlude which closed with the Restoration, the history of Hyde Park is that of the beaux and gallants of the London of the last three hundred years. The Hyde Park of Rotten Row is not so dissimilar to that "Park" where Samuel Pepys "Observed many fine ladies and staid till all were gone almost," or to the park described in the old ballad of the Restoration:

"The Park shone brighter than the skies,  
Sing tantarara tanteeve,  
With jewels and gold and ladies' eyes  
That sparkled and cry'd, come see me:  
Of all parts of England, Hyde Park  
hath the name  
For coaches and horses, and persons  
of fame:  
It looked at first sight like a field full  
of flame,  
Which made me ride up tanteeve."

Probably one of the strangest sights ever witnessed on the great highroad which runs by the Park gates was the wild rush out of the city of the people of London in April, 1750. A prediction of an earthquake had been made and had gone like wildfire round the town, with the result that on the evening of the night of the predicted disaster, the people hurried into the parks and fields; some spent the night in boats, and people of fashion sat in their coaches till daybreak. Lodgings on the outskirts of London even as far as Windsor were not to be had; "so far, and even to their wits' ends," says a contemporary, "had their superstitious fears driven them." One is irresistibly reminded of the famous Duchess of Bolton, who on hearing that the destruction of the world was imminent announced her immediate intention of setting off for China.

But above these motley crowds which through the centuries have played away the hours in the shade of the Park trees stands, as if in another world, the man who won the day on the field of Waterloo. Every year on the anniversary of the battle the Duke of Wellington entertained the King, the royal dukes, foreign ambassadors and his companion at arms at dinner in the great gallery of Apsley House. The King, says a guest describing one of these famous Waterloo dinners, is on the Duke's right hand. Just before the dessert courses, the Duke rises and gives the toast "His Majesty." The guests all rise and it is drunk in silence, the King also rising and bowing to the company. A few minutes later the King gives "The Duke of Wellington." His Majesty says that "had it not been for his friend

on his left," he, the King, might not have had the happiness of meeting those whom he now sees around him at the table. The King spoke with great emphasis and great apparent pleasure. The Duke made no reply. The King himself continued sitting whilst he spoke, as did the company in profound stillness under his words.

## WELSH COAL OWNERS AND RECRUITING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Wales.—Mr. Finlay A. Gibson, secretary of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners Association, has issued the following statement:

The action of the Home Office and the War Office in reviewing recruiting in the coal-mining industry was considered at a meeting of coalowners' representatives on the South Wales Coal Trade Conciliation Board. In view of the vital importance of the coal mining industry the Government put a stop to enlistment of miners over a year ago, and in the application of war measures affecting coal mining employment which was afterwards taken, the Home Office frequently consulted and cooperated with the coal trade organizations. No such consultation has taken place in regard to the steps now being taken with a view to the calling up of a large number of miners. Recently the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners Association ascertained indirectly and unofficially that the Government had canceled the temporary exemptions granted to men who entered the mining industry after Aug. 14, 1915, having previously been engaged in other occupations and to unskilled men employed on the surface, that the exemption granted to men who were persistently working short time would be reconsidered by the colliery recruiting courts, and that an opportunity was to be given to other miners to volunteer for military service.

The coal owners do not wish to interfere with such military measures as the Government may consider necessary in the national interests. On the contrary they are ready to place at the disposal of the Government any services of which their organizations and their local mining knowledge and experience are capable; but they view with apprehension the enforcement of arrangements made by the military and Home Office authorities without any consultation with those to whom the State looks for the maintenance of the coal production of the country. Accordingly the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners Association telegraphed to the Home Office pointing out the danger of a stoppage of work at individual collieries arising from the application of arrangements which did not sufficiently discriminate between services which could and could not be dispensed with, and proposed an immediate conference in London between the Home Office and War Office and a committee of managers to discuss the question of details. A reply was read regretting that the arrangements already settled could not be postponed, and appealing to the owners to facilitate to the utmost of their power the measures which had been adopted to obtain more recruits for the army.

The coal owners are prepared to give the fullest response to this appeal by immediate and effective assistance along those lines which their practical knowledge of the varying degrees of labor indispensability enables them to propose to the military authorities. No uniform steps in the matter of recruiting are practicable. The proportion of men to be withdrawn and the classes from which the recruits may safely be called up must differ at practically every colliery, and the surest way of settling these important details on which depends the continued working of collieries in the most vital of all the coal fields of the country is by consultation and agreement with the colliery managers. At their meeting on Jan. 27 the coalowners' representatives on the Conciliation Board once again assured the authorities that they are raising no objection against the withdrawal of the men, but at the same time decided to renew their request that the Home Office should agree to meet immediately a deputation representing the colliery managers to discuss and arrange details.

## SERVICE CARDS IN CANADA ARE WELL FILLED

Quebec Only Province Where Disinclination to Sign Is Shown—Board Now Organizing Labor for Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—R. B. Bennett, Director-General of National Service, estimates that 80 per cent of the national service cards have been returned. Quebec is the only province where there has been any disinclination shown toward national service. The time for completing national service cards has been extended for another month to afford further opportunity for Quebec citizens to forward cards.

The National Service Board is now organizing labor for the farms. It is estimated that there are in western Canada 375,000 more acres of land ready for cropping this coming spring than last year. The shortage of labor in the West, owing to the heavy enlistments, is about 15,000 men. This deficiency can only be supplied from three sources: (a) From cities and towns by men not available for military service but who possess some actual knowledge of farming or, at least, of handling horses; (b) from the province of Quebec, this being the only part of Canada where, from information disclosed by national service cards, there appears to be a surplus of suitable labor; and (c) from the United States.

An occupational survey has been initiated by the board. Through this survey it is proposed to determine the conditions of employment prior to the outbreak of the war, the present conditions and the probable after-war situation in regard to labor. This work will be completed and the information tabulated prior to completing the classifications of the national service cards. One of the important objects will be to supply any labor deficiency that may now be found to exist in essential industries.

Definite plans are being prepared for the demobilization of the Canadian overseas forces. It is believed that the information obtained by the parliamentary committee recently appointed and by the various organizations throughout the country can be systematized and utilized to the greatest effect by the Board of National Service. It is proposed to obtain detailed information from all Canadian soldiers overseas, bearing on what work they are best fitted to undertake by reason of their former occupations and training. The information so obtained will be classified and the necessary organization created, with the aid of existing agencies, to provide suitable occupations for the men as they are returned and demobilized.

## SPANISH OFFICER CRITICIZES ALLIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

BARCELONA, Spain.—A number of explanations are in circulation concerning the arrest of the military officer who writes war articles under the pseudonym of "Armando Guerra," and the pro-German press is especially active in the matter. The true facts of an affair which is certainly of considerable importance are as follows: The real name of "Armando Guerra" is Francisco Martin Llorente, and he is an officer in active service and a commandant in the Spanish Army. Soon after the beginning of the war he began to write articles upon the belligerent forces and their progress, which have been frankly pro-German all the time and often very violent. The writer never concealing his view that victory for the Central Powers was certain. Nearly two years ago the Government issued an order making it illegal for officers in the Army to discuss, explain or express their opinions upon the progress of the war

in any public manner, by which even in such a small matter the neutral attitude of Spain might seem to be prejudiced. The Army was in general strongly Germanophile at the beginning of the war, as was inevitable considering the German training and ideals of many of its officers, but this feeling has changed with the successes of the Allies, particularly at Verdun, which marked the turning-point in Spanish opinion. "Armando Guerra," however, has hitherto escaped censure by the authorities. His articles in El Debate have been particularly violent of late. Circumstances, however, failed him when he changed the pen for the public platform, and thus exposed himself directly to the military law in this matter, as explained. He arranged to give a series of lectures in Valencia and Barcelona. Here in Barcelona a meeting was organized by an American journalist, and among those invited to it were the consuls of the Central Empires and the editor of El Correo Catalan, the Jaimista organ. "Armando Guerra" duly delivered an address, and it was of a character that was extremely offensive to the Allied nations. The Captain-General of Catalonia immediately telegraphed to General Luque, Minister of War, at Madrid, and when "Armando Guerra" arrived there on his return from Barcelona he was arrested and proceedings are now pending. The matter has created a great sensation.

## POTATO PEELINGS TO BE PLANTED FOR SEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

M'GREGOR, Ia.—The problem of the high cost of seed potatoes for planting this spring may be solved by the home gardener and farmer by the use of potato peelings for seed, is the announcement of the truck crops man of the Iowa Agricultural College.

Under farm conditions there is no doubt, he says, that reasonably good seed will have to be used, but in town or in the home gardens on the farm there are many cases where the bill for seed potatoes can be eliminated by using potato peelings. If peelings are planted they must be fresh and the eyes should be cut a little deeper than ordinary. Extra care will also have to be taken in preparing the ground, for the smaller the seed piece the finer must be the condition of the soil.

## SOUTHERN TOWN MAY ENFRANCHISE WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WAYCROSS, Ga.—Waycross may not wait for the State of Georgia to enfranchise the women of the Commonwealth. Equal suffrage promises to be brought before the City Council here shortly in the form of a resolution requesting Ware County's representatives to pass an act so that in "white" primaries here in the future, women as well as men, may vote.

It has been pointed out that an amendment to the State Constitution would be necessary before women could vote but Alderman Joseph Nelson, of ward 3, who has been studying the matter, is of the opinion that inasmuch as the "white" primaries of the city are purely local affairs, only a local ordinance would be needed.

## CALIFORNIA WOMAN IS FIRE LOOKOUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The only woman fire lookout in the United States Forest Service is Miss Hallie M. Daggett, who is located at Black Bear Station on one of the highest peaks in the Klamath National Forest, in Siskiyou County, this State.

The station, which is many miles from inhabited areas of the country, is 6444 feet above sea level, and from this height the lookout sweeps a vast area of the country with a field glass, watching for smoke that may indicate a forest fire. If any indication of fire is observed, the lookout consults a map of the region and by means of an instrument attached to the map locates the exact spot that is threatened. She then telephones the information to the chief forest ranger.

## MILLIONS PAID BY IMMIGRANTS TO SEND ABROAD

Commissioner of Railroad Having Large Alien Traffic Asks Pertinent Questions as to What Has Become of the Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—"In normal years about \$300,000,000 is transmitted to Europe by our immigrants," said Lajos Steiner of the traffic department of the Union Pacific Railroad system, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "During the war the amount of the transmitted sums became much larger. The reason is that the immigrant can now be much more easily induced to export his cash at the prevailing low rates. The average immigrant earns wages more than twice as high as before the war. The number of those who are engaged in the business of the exportation of savings has greatly increased. Each day the full page and other advertisements of the newspapers are stimulating the export of money. The immigrants are flooded by circulars and other 'literature,' inducing exportation of their cash, and agents are canvassing from house to house urging the transmission of money through their firms."

"Our immigrants transmit to Central Europe alone about \$120,000,000 in every normal year. The present exceptional propaganda and conditions have doubled this amount—even trebled it, perhaps have quadrupled it. Therefore, the amount transmitted to Central Europe during the last two and one-half years may amount to \$1,000,000,000. This question presents itself. Was it possible to transmit such a vast amount of money while the war, in its advanced condition, was going on, and is it possible at the present time?"

"American commerce with Central Europe has stopped completely. Therefore, no debit balance exists over there to be drawn against, and out of which wireless or other money orders, in the course of ordinary business transactions, could be paid. As the usual foreign exchange business between the United States and Central Europe has become impossible by now, the transmission of money could only be consummated by the forwarding of gold. The clearance of such an enormous quantity of gold, as would be in proportion to the amount of money deposited for transmission, would attract immediate attention and result in the widest publicity. It is, therefore, puzzling to know how the money, so deposited for transfer to the Central European Postal Savings Banks, other banks and individuals, has been sent across the ocean, if it has been sent at all. If it has not been forwarded, out of what funds are the transmissions being paid over there? Are these moneys being paid out over there at all, or do the bankers just allege that they are paid? It seems obvious that the amounts deposited with the bankers have not actually been transmitted. Is it possible that the bankers have deposited a part of the enormous amount—a thousand millions or more—in American banks, and that Central Europe is issuing bank notes and is paying the transmitted moneys with them?"

"The sum that has been deposited by our immigrants for transmission is enormous. If it has not been transmitted, how was it disposed of here? Has some of this money been used for the fomentation of the Mexican revolts? Are the moneys of our immigrants being used to create trouble for the United States—the adopted country? Where are the untransmitted cash funds of our immigrants deposited at the present time?"

"The exported amounts are not sent to relatives in Europe for their support. These huge amounts are exported as the result of the operation of a system, composed of private banks, their facilitating firms, certain foreign language newspapers and agents of the respective European governments. This sort of stimulation of our immigrants for the exportation of their cash should be prohibited and stopped."

"Large numbers of immigrants complain that the amount entrusted by them to the banker for export half a year or more ago have not been re-captured from Europe. The receipts published, as received from Europe by the bankers, are so few in number and proportion that the whereabouts of the bulk of the money has become uncertain. And still our immigrants are being constantly urged to continue the exporting of their savings. This condition makes it highly desirable that the public be informed where the money of our immigrants is really held."

"Our compatriots should cooperate in clearing up this matter and putting an end to abuses along these lines, ever so much more so as the propaganda for the exportation of savings is going on in ever increasing proportions. Remedial legislation should be secured."

## SOUTH AFRICAN VINEGAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

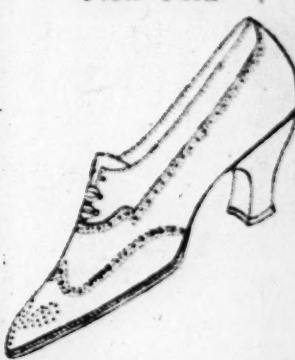
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—A vinegar factory on an up-to-date scale was formally opened recently at Pretoria by His Honor the Administrator of the Transvaal. It is interesting to note in this connection, as indicating the scope of this industry, that during the nine months ended September, 1916, the Union imported 71,271 gallons of vinegar and vinegar essence, valued at \$3449.

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## PROHIBITION IN MASSACHUSETTS IS ADVOCATED

Representatives of Numerous Antiquor Organizations Appear in Favor of Two Measures Before a Committee

Prohibition of alcoholic liquors in Massachusetts was the subject of a hearing today at the State House, before the legislative committee on legal affairs. There were two bills under consideration, one providing for a referendum to the people. Numerous antiquor organizations were represented in favor of prohibition and two of the liquor organizations were represented by counsel in opposition.

Rahlford H. Barnes of Boston, who introduced the bill not containing a referendum, charged intoxicating drink with responsibility for 80 per cent of the crime in the Commonwealth, and for most of the poverty and distressed homes. It was said to cost the nation the loss of 600,000 persons and to create 865,000 orphans annually. He estimated that it cost Massachusetts \$4 for maintenance of institutions, care of patients, etc., as a result of intemperance, for every dollar the State received in revenue from liquor fees. He contended it was time Massachusetts joined her western neighbors in helping make the nation "dry."

Representative Addison F. Beardsley, who introduced the bill with the referendum, said that 25 of the 48 states of the Union have indorsed State prohibition and that when 11 more join the procession the country will go "dry" automatically. He hoped Massachusetts would be one of the 11 rather than waiting "to be loved in" by the western and southern states. His bill was modeled on the Virginia law, with the provision allowing a limited quantity to be brought into the State by each person monthly eliminated. There was a provision for a salaried State Commissioner of Prohibition, to be appointed by the Governor, to lead in the enforcement work.

John C. Gordon of Somerville observed that prohibition in Massachusetts is no longer regarded as visionary or utopian. No reform in the history of the English-speaking race has made so much progress in so short a time. He stated that a memorial signed by 1000 of the leading men of the country would be presented to Congress shortly.

Fred H. Lawton, assistant-superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, stated that the league favored State prohibition in Massachusetts but is convinced that a prohibition amendment to the constitution is the more satisfactory way of accomplishing the desired result. The league is to work for submission of a prohibition amendment by the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in June. In conclusion, Mr. Lawton offered the committee a copy of the joint resolutions adopted by the Kansas Legislature telling of the benefits of prohibition to the people of that State.

H. Huestis Newton of Everett, representing the Allied Temperance Organizations of Massachusetts, was recorded in favor of prohibition. He has been asked also to record the Total Abstinence Society in favor.

Others recorded in favor of the idea of State prohibition were Representative William M. Haskins of Middleborough and Katherine L. Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union.

In opposition to both bills, William E. Weld, representing the Massachusetts Brewers Association and the Massachusetts Spirit and Wine Dealers Association, expressed the belief that it was idle to consider the subject at present since the leading advocate of prohibition, the Anti-Saloon League, was raising funds and directing its efforts to have the Constitutional Convention favor prohibition. As for the Virginia law similar to the Beardsley bill, it had been in operation too short a time for anybody to know whether it was workable.

There being no other opponent who desired to speak, the hearing on both bills was closed.

## SUITS FILED TO GET BACK OIL LANDS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Seven suits to recover an aggregate of 2270 acres of oil land in Midway field in Kern County, said to be worth \$20,000,000, have been filed in United States District Court by Government against Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company, Southern California Gas Company, Midway Gas Company and Standard Oil Company. Appointment of a receiver and accounting are asked.

## ITALIAN WORKERS STRIKE

Thirty Italians working on the foundations for the new gold storage warehouse for the Quincy Market and Cold Storage Warehouse Company on T Wharf, Boston, struck today, asking for a full eight-hour day's pay when the tide presents them from working the full time and for overtime when they work beyond the eight-hour mark. It is said that on certain days when the tide comes in the men are kept from the work for three or four hours and have not received full pay.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

A Whiting concert, the second of the season, will be given in John Knowles Paine Hall at Radcliffe College today. Miss Oloofah Burner will speak before an open meeting of the Radcliffe Guild, March 2. The college glee club will give a program Friday before the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge. The soloists are Esther Wood, Doris Underhill and Margaret Miller.

## TWO DIVISIONS OF THE NAVAL MILITIA ARE ORDERED OUT

First Marine Company and First Deck Division to Report Aboard the Kearsarge

Two divisions of the Massachusetts Naval Militia have been ordered to report for duty aboard the Kearsarge at the Charlestown Navy Yard at noon Sunday. What duty will be assigned the divisions is not known. It is expected that other units will be called out in the near future. The two divisions to report Sunday are the First Marine Company under command of Lieut. William A. Wharton and the First Deck Division under command of Lieut. William A. Ratigan.

Repairs on the Kearsarge are practically completed, and the work of provisioning the ship with full supplies was started this morning. The two divisions have been ordered to report in full uniform with complete equipment.

The officers of the naval militia are conducting an active recruiting campaign in Greater Boston. Lieutenant Ratigan is head of the recruiting work, but the present campaign is being waged by a committee consisting of Lieut. Henry J. Lund, Quartermaster W. Barstow, and William Stone, chief machinist. Men who have had experience as engineers, firemen, carpenters and in similar occupations are being sought.

Recruiting officers report that eligible men who have been interviewed express an unwillingness to abandon civilian duties unless there is actual need of their services.

About 15 recruits have been secured. The recruiting committee has arranged for a lecture to the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon.

Capt. H. B. West, who has been in command of the Eastern division of the Coastguard Service with headquarters in Boston, has been ordered to New York to assume command of the Manhattan division. Capt. F. W. Dunwoody of New York has been ordered to succeed Capt. West as commander of the Eastern division.

Owners of automobiles of various kinds who would be willing to volunteer the use of their machines for service in case of need are being asked to forward their names, addresses, and details of their cars such as type, size, and carrying capacity to the department of motors and trucks of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The machines have been divided into the following classes: A, motor trucks to be ready at six hours notice for use for one day of 12 hours; B, motor trucks to be ready at 48 hours notice for use for 30 working days; C, touring cars or runabouts to be ready at six hours notice for use for three working days.

Lieutenants of the Special Aid Society will meet at 90 Marlboro Street on Friday afternoon to formulate plans for a canvass of certain districts of the city for volunteers. The lieutenants were appointed at a meeting of the organization at 211 Commonwealth Avenue yesterday. A lieutenant has been assigned to every residential block in the district bounded by Beacon, Arlington, and Boylston streets and Massachusetts Avenue for the purpose of making the survey.

A course of training Technology students for the reserve corps of the engineering corps of the Army has been sanctioned by the War Department. The course extends over four years, with weekly drills and study of tactics coming in the first two years. Special laboratory work in military engineering will be required in the last two years. On graduation the student may enter the Army with the rank of second lieutenant at a salary of \$80 a month. At the end of six months' service in the Army a reserve commission will be given.

A census of the students at Tufts College has been undertaken to determine the fitness of the students for military or civil service. This census was begun after a conference between representatives of the college and the Army and Navy.

A division for instruction in wireless telegraphy has been established at Harvard. The present Harvard Wireless Club has arranged for Lieutenant Blakeslee, U. S. N., to address a meeting tomorrow night when the club members will organize into the wireless division. Lieut. R. F. Bernard, U. S. N., spoke to the students last night on naval training classes. Members of the patrol boat and naval cruise committee also addressed the meeting.

The War Department has ordered Edmund E. Bates '18, of Medford, to report at Miami, Fla., to begin training for the aviation corps. He attended the aviation school conducted by the department at Buffalo last summer and has just passed the examination for entrance into the corps. He is the sixth Harvard student to be called by the War Department for the aviation corps this week.

## SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT URGED

Governor McCall made it clear this noon that he is not in sympathy with any effort to delay or defeat President Wilson's request for additional authority and for an appropriation to be used in dealing with the international situation.

"At the time of the Spanish war," the Governor said, "we passed without the slightest opposition a bill permitting President McKinley to use \$50,000,000 in any way he saw fit. If President Wilson feels that he should have \$100,000,000, it should be given him promptly and without opposition. Such a matter should not be permitted to enter the realm of politics."

## DEPARTMENT OF AUTOMOBILES IS SOUGHT BY MANY

Proposition of Deputy in Highway Commission Opposed by Several Organizations Who Speak for Entire Separation

All those who appeared before the legislative committee on Roads and Bridges at a hearing in the State House today on the recommendation of the Massachusetts Highway Commission for the appointment of a deputy commissioner to have charge of the automobile department, were agreed that additional help was needed in the department, but there was a pronounced difference of opinion as to the advisability of having this commissioner work in conjunction with the Highway Commission.

Col. William D. Sohler, chairman of the Highway Commission, opened the hearing by saying that there is so much for the commission to do in the construction of State highways that there ought to be one man to give all of his time to the automobile department.

He thought that the commissioner should work in conjunction with the commission in view of the commission's experience in the work. If the commission found that the man was not efficient, he said, then it could discharge him and get another, without going through the complex process of having the Governor and Council dismiss him.

Colonel Sohler was supported in his contention by William A. Thibodeau, counsel for the Automobile League Association; James T. Sullivan, representing the Bay State Automobile Association; John B. Sullivan, appearing for the Boston Automobile Dealers Association and the Boston Commercial Automobile Dealers Association; James Portesque, representing the Massachusetts State Automobile Association, and Arthur Cundy, representing the Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association.

In opposition to having the commissioner work under the Highway Commission, Francis Hurlbut Jr., counsel for the National Automobile Association, and Lawrence G. Brooks, for the Highway Safety League, spoke as did Kenneth Howes, secretary of the Safe Roads Association, and Alexander S. Porter of the executive committee of the Safe Roads Association. Mr. Hurlbut wanted an independent commission of one or three persons, so that it would not be subject to any caprice of the Highway Commissioner. He said that the department was growing rapidly, and in time the Highway Commission would get away from the work, but still be controlling it.

He told the committee that some 100,000 people in the State are contributing about \$1,500,000 for the State highways directly, and some \$2,500,000 more in form of local taxation. These people deserve some consideration, he said. Whereas Colonel Sohler said that a competent man could be had for \$2000, he held that a \$3500 man would not be any too small for the position.

He asserted that the department, which he termed the "tail end" of the Highway Commission, was being run in a "slipshod manner." His remarks were corroborated by the other speakers in opposition to the Highway Commission's recommendation.

The committee heard Colonel Sohler for the bill recommended by the commission to revise the reckless driving law. He was indorsed by Winfield S. Nevins of Salem, George W. McNear of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association and Chief Urquhart of the Arlington police.

The bill was opposed by Lawrence G. Brooks for the Highway Safety League. Other representatives of automobile interests commented on the bill, making criticisms and proposals. The hearing was continued until late this afternoon. In order that speakers who appeared before the committee on the Judiciary on similar measures, while the hearing held by the roads and bridges committee was going on, could be heard.

## FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PLAN OPEN MEETING

Officers of the Boston local of the Federal Employees Union announce that an open meeting will be held tomorrow night in Roughton Hall, Charlestown, to acquaint all Federal employees in Boston with the objects and benefits of the newly organized Boston local.

Invitations have been extended to every employee at the Boston Custom House and Post Office, and about 500 are expected to be present. Speaking is to be a feature of the meeting, and an entertainment and collation will follow.

## TIDEFLAT DISPUTE SETTLED

Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, Health Commissioner of Boston, has ordered the East Boston Company to allow no more water used by the Maverick Mills to overflow into the tideflat in East Boston bounded by Saratoga, Boardman and Addison streets and Chelsea Creek. The city is planning to fill the tideflat this summer, and at that time it is expected that a conduit will be constructed from the mills to the middle of Chelsea Creek. This disposition of the tideflat situation was reached after a conference between Mayor Curley, Dr. Mahoney and Dr. Thomas Jordan of the Health Department, Edward F. Murphy, Commissioner of Public Works, and Edward Taylor, representing the East Boston Company, today.

## CANDIDATES FOR DELEGATE SPEAK UPON THEIR VIEWS

Several candidates for delegate to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention announced their positions on the initiative and referendum, the anti-sectarian amendment, to prohibit public appropriations for sectarian purposes, woman suffrage, and the centralization of State government at a gathering of about 300 members of the Roxbury Citizens Association in Highland Hall, Roxbury, last night. President Arthur N. Joslin presided.

George P. Beckford of West Roxbury declared himself in favor of a restricted initiative and referendum amendment.

John J. Walsh of Mt. Hope favored the initiative and referendum, woman suffrage and the liberalizing of the State government. He was asked by a questioner from the floor how he stood on the appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes, and declared that he was willing to shoulder a gun and fight against the appropriation, by any class, of public funds, to promote the security of that class in control. He said he was opposed, however, to the anti-sectarian amendment, which he regarded as reflecting on some citizens.

Henry D. Nunn of Jamaica Plain asserted that he was for a liberal convention and favored the initiative, while he felt that the anti-sectarian amendment was unnecessary, but if the enactment of legislation could remove what he considered an unfounded fear from the minds of any large group in the State he would vote for it.

John E. Macy of West Roxbury was opposed to the initiative and referendum unless it be specifically limited by statute to questions within the power of the people to decide.

## NEW WATERWAYS BOARD SAYS IT IS SELF-SUSTAINING

That the new Waterways Commission will not cost the State one dollar this year for operation and maintenance but will be able to show a surplus, after paying all the bills of the two commissions which it succeeded, the Directors of the Port of Boston and the Harbor and Land Commission, was one of the main arguments employed by Chairman John N. Cole before the legislative Harbor and Public Lands Committee today in support of new legislation asked by the Waterways Commission.

Two bills, one providing for legislation to enable the Waterways Commission to continue certain dredging operations in Boston Harbor, and the other asking for permission to expend such amounts from the principal of the harbor compensation fund as the Waterways Commission may from time to time need for the improvement of tributaries of Boston Harbor, were before the committee.

In the first bill, \$75,000 is wanted for the next three years, \$25,000 per year, such as the directors of the port spent in the past three years. The second bill authorizes the commission to use the principal of the \$466,502 compensation fund for big work instead of limiting them to use of the interest only.

"The Waterways Commission has increased its earning capacity one-third over the two commissions which it consolidated," Chairman Cole said. "Our income from developed work has been increased 40 per cent in the last three months. We are not asking the State to give us any money but, instead, we want permission to spend more of the money that we earn so that the values of our properties may be correspondingly increased."

## LIGHTING BOARD PLEA IS REJECTED

The Massachusetts House Committee on Rules late yesterday afternoon refused to admit a petition of the Gas and Electric Light Commission, which would give the board authority to regulate the issue of coupon notes and other evidences of debt by public lighting and electric lighting companies. This action was taken after a hearing at which Gen. Morris Schaff of the commission appeared. He said that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company had recently issued \$10,000,000 in notes without asking the consent of the board, after the board had refused to grant permission to issue that amount in stocks and bonds. General Schaff said he thought such action should be prevented hereafter.

Representatives Smith of Boston and Rowley of Brookline of the committee brought out the point that Chairman Alonzo R. Weed of the board was not in favor of the petition at present and said they did not believe General Schaff could expect the Legislature to admit the petition if the board itself was divided.

General Schaff answered that a majority of the board believed that action ought to be taken and that the responsibility was on the Legislature.

## Y. W. C. A. BRANCH TO OPEN

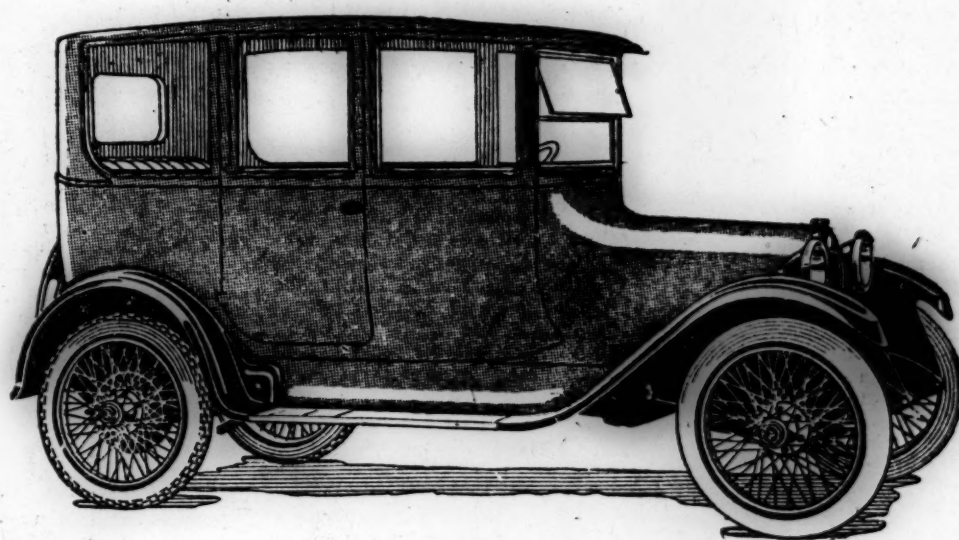
Opportunity for rest and recreation for working girls is provided at the new Business Women's Branch of the Y. W. C. A. which formally opens at 37½ Beacon Street tomorrow. On the first floor of the five-story building are the living room, information bureau and general secretaries' office and committee room. On the second floor is a lunch room where refreshments will be served the opening day from 4 to 10 p. m. On the third, fourth and fifth floors secretaries' offices and bedrooms for transients are provided. Over 3000 business women have urged this institution and as a result a membership of 2400 new members is expected.

# DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

The coach work in the Sedan is so unusually good that it will bear the closest and most critical examination.

This applies equally to the perfect matching of the panels, the unbroken surfaces, the beautiful finish, and the really rich upholstery. Besides being almost instantly convertible (by dropping the windows and removing the panels) it is a car of uncommon beauty.

Touring Car or Roadster, \$785  
Winter Touring Car or Roadster, \$950  
Sedan, \$1155  
All prices f. o. b. Detroit



HENSHAW MOTOR CO.

915-921 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

13-17 Federal St. Worcester  
29 East Chestnut St. Brockton  
68 Exchange St. Lynn

## LORD RHONDDA AND WEALTH CONSCRIPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEWPORT, Wales—Lord Rhondda, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at a recent War Loan meeting at Newport, said many people seemed hardly to realize that they were involved in a great struggle. When the Government proposed any inconvenience they at once began to grouse and grumble. In this war it was inevitable that the Government should have to ask the country to make further sacrifices, and no doubt it would be necessary, in carrying out their duty, to take action which would be unpopular. It was inevitable that there would be inequalities of sacrifice. If it was necessary to win the war, to conscript the lives of men, as a matter of abstract right and justice, the Government, he maintained, would be equally entitled, if they chose, to conscript wealth and property. He spoke feelingly when he said he hoped that would not be considered necessary. It could only be averted by those at home voluntarily making their contributions to a War Loan which had the security of the British Empire behind it. He wished to impress on the public that it was not only their duty to make inroads upon their balances, but to risk borrowing from banks ready to lend. They must do all they could to save. Hardly anyone could not do without something in the nature of luxury. The only chance Germany had was at the start. Since then, with vastly greater material resources and vastly larger populations to draw upon, the British nation only had to mobilize these forces and victory was inevitable. But there was too much talk in the newspapers about the great success of this loan. He fully appreciated the splendid efforts put forward by the corporations, local authorities, insurance and other companies; but it was too soon to talk about the success of the loan. It was nice to see lists of big subscribers, but if the loan was to be made a real success it must be—it could only be—by the efforts of the masses of the people as well as the wealthy people. There were 2,500,000 subscribers to the German loan. Let them try to get 10,000,000 subscribers to the British loan. It would dishearten the enemy, hearten the Allies, and have a great moral effect on neutral countries. He had not always seen eye to eye with the Premier, but when he was in Canada 18 months ago the Canadians looked upon Mr. Lloyd George as a typical representative of the "fighting spirit of the Old Country." Lately he had seen a great deal of Mr. Lloyd George. He was throwing all his marvelous energy into winning the war. The Cabinet was sitting every day and all day, and inspired by his great leadership he was perfectly satisfied what the result would be.

## DRY DISTRICT BILL ASSURED CONSIDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The bill to make the District of Columbia dry was scheduled for consideration today in the House, but New York city Democrats determined to filibuster against it. They forced two roll-calls on the rule introduced to get the district judgeship bill through and expected to amend and debate it in the endeavor to keep the House from reaching the dry district bill.

The attempt was defeated and the dry district apparently assured by the dry forces voting down the rule for consideration of the District Judgeship Bill, thus preventing its consideration entirely.

The rule for consideration of the Dry District Bill was then presented by Representative Harrison of Mis-

issippi, Democrat, of the Rules Committee. Adoption of the rule and the District Prohibition Bill are considered assured.

## LUMBER RATE RAISE POSTPONED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Proposed increased freight rates on lumber from Atlanta, Birmingham and other points in the Southeast and Mississippi valley territory to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eastern points were suspended yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission until June 2, pending investigation. The proposed increases range from .2 cent to 1 cent per 100 pounds.

## DAUGHTERS OF PATRIOTS

Members of the Massachusetts chapter of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots will hold their annual meeting in the Women's City Club, Boston, next Monday morning, when three councillors and the delegates and alternates to the general court in Washington, May 13, will be elected.

## Better Rugs at the Same Prices

or the  
**Same Rugs at Less Prices**

Why in the world can one merchant or store-keeper sell rugs at any different prices than another? Ordinarily if both pay the same price, both should sell the rugs at the same price.

The difference is  
**Right Here**

Sometimes a merchant can buy twenty thousand or forty thousand dollars' worth of rugs much less than the regular prices, and then he can and should

**Sell Them for Less**

This is the reason Chandler & Co. are holding such a great sale—they bought a stock of fully thirty thousand dollars' worth of rugs—much under present prices, and they are

**Good Rugs**

Good quality—good patterns—good colors—good antiques—good semi-antiques—good modern rugs—good assortments—good opportunities to buy at such low prices.

**Chandler & Co.**

151 Tremont St., Boston







## BETTER SYSTEM FOR THE STREET BOARD EXPECTED

Officials See in Investigation of the Boston Finance Commission Opportunity for an Improvement of Methods

Expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 in the last two years on street laying out and construction under direction of the Board of Street Commissioners is being investigated by the Boston Finance Commission, which will make a report to the City Council. The money spent each year by the Board of Street Commissioners is raised by bond issues, Francis J. W. Ford, newly elected member of the City Council, offered the order providing for the present investigation into the way the street commissioners spend the borrowed money.

The board of street commissioners has just advertised the laying out and acceptance of some 90 to 95 streets. It has estimated the total cost will reach close to \$1,200,000. Some of these streets are practically constructed, while others are unimproved.

It is the practice of the Board of Street Commissioners to make the formal order for the taking of a street for highway purposes, advertise its laying out and then have the Department of Public Works improve it. In the list of streets just advertised, Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, directs the laying of all sewer, gas, water and other pipes before Tuesday, May 1, this year, as after that time no permits for openings will be granted until two years after these streets are paved and accepted formally by the city.

The investigation by the Finance Commission as ordered by the city council is believed at City Hall by many officials as something that should result in betterment of the system of opening streets and having the paving division of the department of public works start upon grading and edgestone laying in the winter months when new construction under direct appropriation in the budget has been completed. Two years ago the paving service of the department of public works was kept for nearly two months, it is said by certain city officials, by the street commissioners at work on street opening and paid for out of money raised by the sale of bonds.

There never has been any assertion that such a practice was contrary to law, but the practice has been criticized as poor use of the taxpayers' money. The carrying through the winter of the paving division of the department of public works on money borrowed on bonds of the city was never intended by the city council and the practice has had other unfavorable results.

Streets have been opened by the street commissioners in early winter and the department of public works has started to improve them, but the actual work of grading, edgestone laying and paving has dragged on for over a year. The case of Everett Street in Dorchester, is one notable example of the lack of system which the finance commission will find. Everett Street was first opened under orders of the board of street commissioners in December, 1915.

The last report to the Commissioner of Public Works on the status of street construction in December, 1916, showed that Everett Street had not been completed in the 13 months since work had started. There was some asphalt laying to be completed by the Central Construction Company and the granite pavement had not been completed. By the time Everett Street paving and sidewalk laying is completed it is expected that 1 1/2 years will have elapsed since work on the street began.

These methods, which the property owners and the residents of Everett Street have protested as slipshod and worse, it is believed at City Hall will be reviewed by the Finance Commission and possibly some better plan indicated for completing a street after the street commissioners have turned it over to the Department of Public Works. At least it is held that the divided authority should be made impossible in the future. The case of Everett Street, which first was in the care of the Street Laying Out Department and later the paving contracting firm, will furnish, it is believed, one striking example of how things should not be done in the future in street construction in Boston.

## AVIATION BASE WANTED IN BILOXI

NEW ORLEANS, La.—"Biloxi, Miss., has the opportunity to become an aviation base for the United States Government," asserted A. B. Lambert, of St. Louis, who is in this city for a visit, says the Times Picayune. Mr. Lambert is vice-president of the Aero Club of America.

He says there is no spot in the United States more practicable for an aviation base and hydroplane and aviation station than Biloxi. Mr. Lambert has proposed that members of the Commercial Club take steps looking toward having Senators John Sharp Williams, James K. Vardaman and Congressman B. P. Harrison use their influence in making Biloxi an aviation base and asking for an appropriation for such a purpose.

**PRIMARY LAW TO STAY**  
CONCORD, N. H.—The lower branch of the Legislature, by a vote of 227 to 40, has refused to repeal the direct primary law.

## PORTLAND CLUB OPENS NEW HOME AND FRYE HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Me.—Frye Hall and the Portland Women's Club House, Spring Street, were opened for inspection recently, with many present, and a reception followed in the evening, there being on each occasion an attendance of about 200 members and friends of the Woman's Literary Union. Receiving in the evening were George C. Frye, donor of the clubhouse and the lot on which the auditorium is located; Mrs. George C. Frye, founder of the Portland Women's Literary Union and of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Lyman H. Nelson, president of the Portland Women's Literary Union; Miss Deborah Morton, first vice-president, and Mrs. Percival R. Rolfe, representing the furnishing and decorating committee.

The entertainment provided for the afternoon consisted of readings and music, while in the evening there were selections by the Harvard Quartet, solo dances by Miss Daisy Ince and songs by Mrs. Joseph Whitney. Refreshments were served in the banquet hall after the evening.

The clubhouse, which is a fine colonial structure, has been thoroughly renovated and handsomely equipped. Rare chairs, antique tables of polished mahogany, stately mirrors and other articles in keeping with bygone days are included in the furnishings. Adjoining the main house is the new and commodious auditorium, known as Frye Hall, which will seat 1000 or more. The hall, which is on the second floor, is equipped with a stage having a blue velvet curtain. There are balconies on three sides and a modern system of seating.

## ONTARIO WOMEN TO HAVE SUFFRAGE

TORONTO, Ont.—The women of Ontario were virtually assured the right to vote when the Government, through Premier Hearst, last night endorsed the bill of J. W. Johnson, providing for equal suffrage. The Premier said the Government would try to devise some plan under which women might vote at the next general election. The Opposition already has announced itself as favorable to equal suffrage. "Having taken our women into partnership with us in our tremendous task," said Premier Hearst in announcing the Government's decision, "I ask can we justly deny them a share in the Government of the country, the right to have a say about the making of the laws they have been so heroically trying to defend? My answer is, I think not."

## CANADA ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, announces that the date for the starting of the third Canadian domestic war loan had been definitely fixed for March 12. On that day and during the period in which the lists remain open, the prospectus will appear in all the press throughout the Dominion.

The minister has not in view any New York issue at the present time. Any financing which may be found necessary in the United States will be arranged later in the year. It is expected that the proceeds of the coming loan will carry the Dominion Government until midsummer. No details as to amount or price of the loan will be made until the prospectus is published.

## RAILROAD THROUGH CENTRAL AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
PANAMA, P. R.—Since word of the break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany was received here, comment has been heard on all sides about the need of an all-rail route to the United States through Central America.

The need of this line is emphasized at present by the prospect that the situation between the two countries becomes more serious, great difficulty is likely to be experienced here in getting food supplies. It is also felt that the present situation points to the wisdom of increasing the production of food supplies in this vicinity. There is an abundance of idle land and of unemployed labor available for this purpose.

## LESLIE M. SHAW SPEEKS

Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, was the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the New England Iron and Hardware Association at Hotel Somerset last night. The speaker advocated a larger merchant marine for the United States and declared that if the United States desires to take part in a future league to enforce peace it should take a hand to enforce peace at the present time. Other speakers were Henry G. Wells, president of the State Senate; Rev. R. Perry Bush, and Charles A. Adams, president of the association.

## BOSTON CITY CLUB

Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals will lecture at the Boston City Club on the Panama Canal tomorrow evening. Motion pictures will illustrate his talk. He will be given a dinner at 6 o'clock, at which will be present his son, Dr. Thomas R. Goethals, Edmund Billings, Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard, Lieut. Blakeslee of the Navy Yard, George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of the Navy, Harry K. White, chairman Massachusetts Branch, Navy League of the United States, James W. Rollins will be toastmaster.

## SENATORS FAVOR VOTE OF WOMEN ON CONSTITUTION

Bill Providing That They Shall Be Considered "People" Is Substituted for Adverse Report and Given a Reading

Favorable action was taken by the Massachusetts Senate yesterday on the bill to allow women to vote with men on whatever proposed amendments to the Constitution may be submitted to "the people" by the Constitutional Convention. The bill, which provides that women shall be considered "people," was substituted for an adverse committee report and given its first reading. Senator Hobbs of Worcester then announced that when the bill comes up today he will move that it be laid on the table until the Supreme Court settles down its opinion as to whether the Legislature has the right to define the word "people" in the act providing for the convention.

The bill designed to make members of the Legislature eligible to sit in the Constitutional Convention was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate also ordered to a third reading a bill providing that the State may appropriate annually \$200 as a bounty to any poultry association which exhibits domestic fowls, but that the total appropriation in a year shall not exceed \$2000.

In the House yesterday, the Committee on Railroads reported against electrification of railroads in the Metropolitan District. Senator Timothy of Boston dissenting. J. L. Donovan of Boston presented a petition from Mayor Curley that the State provide agencies for the purchase and distribution of food by cities and towns. Leave to withdraw was reported by the Committee on Constitutional Amendments on the petition of Frank W. Grinnell for the preparation of a pamphlet showing the results of votes taken under the Public Policy Law.

The Committee on Election Laws reported against the petition for preferential voting in Malden; also leave to withdraw on the petition of Peter I. Adams for continuous sessions of registrars of voters in small towns.

The Committee on Mercantile Affairs reported leave to withdraw on the petition that municipal officers be authorized to appoint weighers and surveyors in cases of dealers in articles which are sold by weight.

Ought to pass was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the bill to permit the city of Woburn to widen Main Street; also ought to pass on the bill giving the cooperation of the State with the United States in the construction of rural post roads, the bill giving the necessary power to the State Highway Commission to make the necessary contracts for such construction.

The Committee on Social Welfare favorably reported a bill to provide temporary releases from the Suffolk School for Boys, in case of emergency in the family of the boy.

Reference to the next Legislature was reported by the Committee on Cities on several petitions for Saturday half-holidays for city employees.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported leave to withdraw on the petition for ways for pedestrians along State highways now or hereafter constructed.

The Committee on Cities reported reference to the next Legislature on the payments of city employees who have annual vacations.

## WORCESTER WILL HAVE HOME GUARD

WORCESTER, Mass.—Action was taken at a public meeting in Chamber of Commerce Hall last evening, says the Telegram, looking to the formation of a body of 2000 men with special police powers to serve the city in case of war, and especially to guard its safety at the present time. A general organization committee was appointed, consisting of H. H. Chamberlain, chairman of the meeting; E. G. Adams, representing the military training school; Chief of Police George H. Hill, representing the Mayor; Capt. Eugene F. Burr and M. J. O'Hara, representing the Common Council; Louis M. McCallum, Worcester Light Infantry Association; the Hon. Edward F. Fletcher, Chamber of Commerce; Ralph H. Whitney, Rotary Club; Oliver P. Tyler, Worcester Automobile Club, and the Automobile Dealers Association. Another meeting will be held to-night.

## MORE UNDERGROUND WIRES

Raymond P. Delano and George Cherry, representing the United Improvement Association of Boston, appeared before the legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs today for bills to double the amount of existing wires, cables and conductors in the city of Boston that must be undergrounded annually, and to provide that all such conductors installed hereafter shall be placed underground. The bills were opposed by counsel for the Edison Company, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

## ACCOUNTING CHAPTER DINES

The annual dinner of Accounting Chapter of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Society took place at the Revere House last night. The Rev. A. W. Littlefield of Needham gave an address on "Man and Mechanism." F. W. Moore, general auditor of the company, was another speaker, while C. C. Reed presided as toastmaster. About 125 were present.

## BIRD LECTURES TO BE GIVEN BY AUDUBON SOCIETY

Four bird lectures will be given in Tremont Temple on consecutive Saturday afternoons, beginning March 3, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. The talks will be given by well-known bird lecturers and conservationists and will be illustrated by stereopticon views or motion pictures.

Clinton G. Abbott, a member of the New York Board of Education, will open the course on Saturday with a lecture on "Travels in Bird Land," in which he will show recent photographs of nesting colonies in obscure places and the home surroundings of strange as well as familiar birds.

On March 10, Arthur A. Allen, professor of ornithology of Cornell University, will speak on "Problems with Every-Day Birds." His lecture will deal with the origin of habits of well-known birds, double nests of robins, duplicate nests of wrens, colonial nests and a general discussion of bird problems and opportunities, for field study.

"The Great Fight for Bird Life," will be the subject of the lecture by T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, on March 17. He will consider specially the campaign for the protection of birds, the passage of effective laws, and the establishment of bird sanctuaries. He also will discuss the educational work of the Audubon Societies.

The concluding lecture will be given on March 24 by William L. Finley, game warden and biologist of the State of Oregon, on "Wild Life of the Wild West." Mr. Finley specializes in bringing color motion pictures of birds in their native haunts and will present a number of new reels this year.

Charles R. Gorst will give imitations of bird calls and songs at each lecture, limiting his program to imitating warblers, sparrows, and thrushes at the first three lectures respectively.

## PROGRESSIVE UNION EFFORTS ARE CRITICIZED

Robert O. Harris, a former justice of the Superior Court, who is a candidate for nomination as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Eighth Plymouth Representative District, has written a letter to Frederick T. Fuller, secretary of the Union for a Progressive Constitution, criticizing the efforts of the union for trying to have elected to the convention only those delegates who are in favor of certain propositions. The communication is in reply to one from the latter, asking how he will vote in the convention on the Initiative and Referendum Amendment.

Judge Harris says he voted "yes" on the question of holding a convention "under the impression and belief that it was to be a great deliberative body, made up of men of character and judgment, presumably representing all political parties, all faiths and races, included in a citizenship common to all, and all actuated by a common desire to do what is best for the entire body of the people."

"If it (the convention) is not to be such a body," writes the Judge, "it will prove to be of little, and probably no value, and membership in it will present no opportunities for real service, and will have little attraction for one who desires to serve, and not to merely register."

## BOSTON AS LEADER IN WOOL FORECAST

Boston, the leading wool market in the United States, may become the wool market of the world, Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, told members of the Boston Commercial Club last night. He reviewed the recent increases in the wool business done through New England.

"Boston now receives more than half of all the wool imported into the United States," he continued. "Since 1914 these imports have increased very much. Abnormal commercial relations with Europe have forced Boston to compete with London for colonial wool, and it is unlikely that we will ever go back to London for such wool."

Willard Straight of New York, vice-president of the American International Corporation, told the club that the United States would encounter during the next few years commercial competition unlike any ever met before.

## HARVARD MEN IN SOCIAL WORK

There are 323 Harvard men engaged in social service work, under the direction of Phillips Brooks House. About 40 different institutions, seven of which are in Cambridge and the rest in Boston, are visited weekly by the Harvard men. Boys' clubs in and about Boston are led by 135 Harvard men; 125 are teaching, 20 are leaders of Boy Scout clubs, 15 teach Sunday school, seven are engaged with the Juvenile Court, six with the Associated Charities and 15 are engaged with other charitable pursuits.

## FORD HALL TOWN MEETING

The topic for discussion at the Ford Hall town meeting tomorrow night will be, "Should the Minimum Wage Commission Be Abolished?" How the commission works and why it should be abolished will be set forth by Prof. Carroll W. Doten of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was formerly chairman of the board of control in the dress and waist making industry. Charles Kroll will preside.

## VOCATIONS FOR COLLEGE WOMEN ARE DISCUSSED

Meyer Bloomfield a Speaker at Conference in Norton Under the Auspices of the Y. W. C. A. of Wheaton College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NORTON, Mass.—Vocational opportunities for college women are being discussed at the conference of the Young Women's Christian Association of Wheaton College, which opened yesterday afternoon. The feature of this morning's session was a discussion on what other colleges are doing to acquaint undergraduates with fields of occupation open to them after graduation.

This afternoon there will be talks on "Business and Professional Opportunities Open for College Women," by Miss Frances Cummings, manager of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations in New York City; "Opportunities for College Women in Hotel Management," by Mrs. Lois Pierce Hughes, manager of the women's floor and social hostess at the Hotel McAlpin, New York City, and "The College Woman's Opportunity for Community Service," by Mrs. Roy E. Fletcher, chairman of the vocational education and guidance committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, New York City.

An informal reception will bring the afternoon's session to a close.

Miss Amy Morris Homans of Wellesley College will speak this evening on athletics and athletic education as a vocation for college women and Mrs. Ednah Rice Morse of Boston, formerly president-emerita of the State Normal School of Manual Arts and Home Economics at Santa Barbara, Cal., will speak generally on the subject of vocational opportunities for college women.

The cordial attitude of Wheaton College to the conference and its object was expressed yesterday when the president, Dr. Samuel V. Cole, extended a word of welcome to those attending. The speaker of the afternoon was Meyer Bloomfield, director of the Vocation Bureau in Boston.

That a company of students should have organized, on their own initiative, the present conference, was a fact of great significance, Mr. Bloomfield said, in opening his address on "The Fields of Occupation and What Counts in Choosing a Life Career." He thought it indicative of a new realism and service among the college student body of the present time.

"Woman has come to stay as an economic factor," he said, "She has the two-fold duty of preparing to meet the requirement of the economic life in which she is to share and to keep alive a reconstructive thought within that world in order that work and growth through work shall not be clashing factors. If we look at the history of the occupations which are now recognized as professional we shall find that with the exception of possibly not more than three, those connected with the church and the State, practically every profession today has emerged from a state of crude practice, amateurishness and not infrequently social disesteem. A process of evolution has been at work transforming the employments of mankind. This process has never been so active as now, thanks to the application of education, the influence of training institutions, legislation, and above all to the pioneering energies of men and women."

"Standardization and originality mark the processes, social and economic, which are revolutionizing the vocations. To cooperate with this transforming power is to engage in an enterprise of the highest importance. For, in effect, the success of such enterprise means not only new opportunities but new interpretations of old opportunities, new outlets, new rewards and new social values which should attach even to the humblest employment."

The committee in charge of the conference is composed of Miss Catherine Filene, chairman; Miss Louise B. Meyers '18, Miss Dorothy A. Pease '17, Miss Marion J. Drisko '19, Miss Marguerite H. Wynd '20, and Miss Dorothy Henderson, special student.

## TUFTS SENIORS ELECT

MEDFORD, Mass.—The seniors of Tufts College met yesterday and elected Leland P. Symmes of Beverly chapel orator and Roland L. Eaton of Seabrook, Me., tree orator for class day.

## Redfern Corsets

Are distinctly high grade corsets—and such a corset is a truly economical investment. A Redfern shapes beautifully, fitting with the greatest ease and wears well with continuous use.

Back Lace—Front Lace  
\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$10, and up

At all high class stores, and

Redfern Corset Shop  
510 Fifth Ave., New York  
19 East Madison St., Chicago  
114 Grant Ave., San Francisco

## Q for Quality

## Imported Dress Linens for Season 1917



Fashion decrees Linen in White and colors for the smartest Suits and Frocks this season. We have made unusual preparations to meet this demand, and complete assortments of weaves and colors are now in stock.

At 75c yard—Yarn-dyed Linen (medium weight) in White and upwards of twenty-five fashionable shades. 36 inches wide.

At 95c yard—Our famous "Non-Krush" Linen in White, Cream and a full assortment of the most-wanted shades. 36 inches wide.

At 95c yard—French Linen, 46 inches wide, in White, Black and a host of new and desirable shades. (Medium weight).

At \$1.00 yard—Cossack Linen, a semi-rough Linen resembling a Russian Crash, in White and a full line of new shades. 45 inches wide.

At 85c yard—Crepe or Momie Linen, very desirable, White and colors. 46 inches wide. (Special value).

Linen Eponge—A soft, semi-rough Linen in White and colors. 36, 45 and 54 inches, at \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 yard.

At 85c yard—Special attention is directed to a recent importation of Handkerchief Linen of a superior quality in a choice range of plain colors—Pink, Flesh, Rose, Sky, Copen, Old Blue, Maize, Nile, Reseda, Gray, Helio, Wistaria, Orange, Sand, Golden Brown, Navy, Black. 33 inches wide.

Novelty Handkerchief Linens—Fine, sheer quality, soft finish, White grounds, showing a range of smart, printed designs, such as Dots, Checks, Fancy Stripes, Stripe and Check combined and several novelty effects. 36 inches wide at 95c yard.

White Linens for Waists, Dresses or Suits, in all the various weights and weaves to meet all requirements.

## New Laces for Spring

Particular attention is directed to our fine assortment of Laces to be used with Summer Dresses and Waists, etc.

Real Fillet Laces, 1/2 to 6 inches wide, 45c to \$9.50.

Val Lace Ruffling, 50c to \$1 per yard for frills, etc.

Fillet Net Edges, 9 to 27 inches, for collars and flounces, 85c to \$1.50 yard.

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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Somme only one arrived in our trenches. The enemy troops who had entered to the east of Arras were ejected by a counterthrust.

The supplementary official statement, issued last evening, says:

On the 27th, at different places on the western front, there was temporary fighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday)—The following Turkish official communication, dated Feb. 26, was made public yesterday:

The operations on the Tigris front continue methodically.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British official communication, issued last night, is as follows:

We have made further progress north and south of the Ancre. During the night we captured the village of le Barque. Today we have occupied Ligny and established ourselves in the western and northern defenses of Puisseux.

We raided our opponents' positions this morning southward of Lens and destroyed a number of dugouts and machine gun emplacements and took a few prisoners. Another successful raid was carried out by our troops during the night east of Arras, where on a front of a half mile, three lines of hostile trenches were entered and considerable damage was done to the enemy defenses. We captured 17 prisoners and brought back searchlights and a machine gun.

Artillery activity has continued on both sides north and south of the Somme.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

During the course of the day quite lively artillery fighting took place in the sectors of L'Esclache-St. Aulin and Beauvraignes and in the Argonne in the direction of Vanhook.

In the region of Vailly an enemy surprise attack failed. We effectively shelled German organizations in the Malincourt wood and the sector of Hill 304. In the Vosges an attack on the enemy lines south of Col St. Marie enabled us to take prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The official report issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Western Front: Our opponents made a gas attack in the region of Smorgon. Eight waves were discharged during a period of seven hours.

Rumanian Front: Scouting reconnaissance and reciprocal firing are proceeding.

Caucasian Front: An attack by the Turks upon our detachments north of the Sivassky highroad was repulsed by our fire and counterattacks.

Aerial Activity: Our pilot, Sublieutenant Epsimost, fought three times with a German machine which appeared over the town of Dvinsk, compelling it to descend into the German lines.

## GERMAN U-BOAT WAR DEFENDED BY CHANCELLOR

(Continued from page one)

ality and honor was left other than the way which had been announced in her note of April 20, 1916, covering the case if Germany should not want to give up her submarine method.

"If these arguments are correctly reported by Reuters, then I must decidedly protest against them. For more than a century friendly relations between us and America have been carefully promoted. We honored them—as Bismarck once put it—as an heirloom from Frederick the Great. Both countries benefited by it, both giving and taking.

"With equal decisiveness I must protest against the objection that we, by the manner in which we withdrew the assurances given in the note of May 4, offended the honor and dignity of the United States. From the very beginning we had openly and expressly declared that these assurances would be invalid under certain conditions.

The Chancellor then recalled the last paragraph of the note of May 4, 1916, which he read verbatim, the last clause being:

"Should the steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires, namely, to have the laws of humanity followed by all the belligerent nations, the German Government would then be facing a new situation, in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision."

The Chancellor then continued: "As to the American answer given to the German note, it was so absolutely contrary to what we in our note had said clearly and without any possibility of misunderstanding, that a reply on our part would have changed nothing as to the standpoint maintained by both sides. But nobody, even in America, could doubt that already long ago the conditions were fulfilled upon which, according to our declaration, depended our resuming full liberty of decision."

"As is generally known, we did not declare a blockade but merely established definite barred zones within which every ship has to count on immediate attack. That isolated ships escaped danger is therefore self-evident. But that does not change total success.

"This success we shall be able to obtain partly by sinking, partly by discouraging neutral shipping, which already has happened in the widest sense."

"Thanks to the incomparable bravery of our submarines, we are fully willing to await with full confidence further development which will be on the increase."

Speaking of relations with the United States, the Chancellor said: "I would fully understand it if the United States, as a protector of international law, should have bartered for its reestablishment in equal fashion with all the belligerents, and if desiring to restore peace to the world, had taken measures to enforce the end of the bloodshed."

"But I cannot possibly consider it a vital question for the American nation to protect international law in a one-sided fashion, only against us. Our enemies and American circles which are unfriendly toward us thought that they could point out an important difference between our course of action and that of the British."

"England, they have satisfied themselves, destroys only material values which can be replaced, while Germany destroys human lives, which are impossible to replace."

"Well, gentlemen, why did the British not endanger American lives? Only because neutral countries, and especially America, voluntarily submitted to the British orders, and because the British, therefore, could attain their object without employing force. What would have happened if Americans had valued unhampered passenger and commodities traffic with Bremen and Hamburg as much as that with Liverpool and London?"

"If they had done so then we should have been freed from the painful impression that, according to America, a submission to British power and control is compatible with the essential character of neutrality, but that it is incompatible with this neutral policy to recognize German measures of defense."

"Gentlemen, let us consider the whole question. The breaking off of relations with us and the attempted mobilization of all neutrals against us do not serve for the protection of the freedom of the seas proclaimed by the United States. These actions will not promote the peace desired by President Wilson. They must consequently, have encouraged the attempt to starve Germany and to multiply the bloodshed."

"We regret the rupture with a nation which by her history seemed to be predestined surely to work with us, not against us. But since our honest will for peace has encountered only jeering on the part of our enemies there is no more 'going backward.' There is only 'going ahead' possible for us."

## Hollweg Address Scanned

Speech of German Chancellor Regarded Indefensible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comment on the von Hollweg address before the German Reichstag is refused at the State Department. From official sources, however, The Christian Science Monitor learns that the assertions and arguments used by the Chancellor in his speech are absolutely indefensible from every point of view.

The speech has been most unfavorably received because of its menacing character and because it taunts the United States over the fact that shipping is tied up here because of the fear of submarines. As to the criticism of the "brusque" method used by the United States in breaking relations, officials are prone to compare the regular procedure followed by Mr. Gerard with the sudden and peremptory note given the United States of the submarine "blockade," which took effect eight hours after Count Bernstorff delivered the German note.

The criticism of "brusqueness" is considered as hypocritical by officials, in view of the notorious fact that Count Bernstorff, knowing that a break was inevitable following the receipt of the note, instructed German agents at United States ports where German ships are interned to disable engines, and this instruction was followed in most instances.

Administration officials do not see how a complaint of "brusqueness" can be well founded when the German Government knew a break could follow and prepared for it. Indeed, the United States Government has information that the policy of the Berlin Government now in operation was formed as early as last March, when the work of rebuilding the submarine fleet was commenced. This policy of ruthlessness, and preparation for it, was in effect and fully determined upon even at the time Germany made the Sussex pledge, which the Imperial Government evidently had no intention of observing.

On the point last mentioned and concerning which Chancellor von Hollweg speaks at some length, he argues that the German Government made it plain to the United States that Germany would reserve the right to resume submarine activity if the United States failed to induce the Entente Allies to abandon what was called their illegal blockade. The world knows that the United States refuses to make its issue with Great Britain any part of its quarrel with Germany, or to permit its agreements with Berlin to be contingent in any way upon negotiations with Great Britain. Secretary Lansing so notified Germany in the last note of record in the Sussex case.

The crux of the entire matter appears at this point and leaves the German Chancellor absolutely indefensible in his attitude. It is a universally recognized practice in diplomacy, as the German Chancellor knows also, that the last note in any international controversy stands. If it is unanswered, it is the legal custom to assume that the finality is assented to or accepted.

The entire case of the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany rests on this point. Finally, as explained to The Christian Science Monitor, Chancellor von Hollweg's criticism of what he considers inconsistency on the part of the United States, as instanced by changes of attitude with respect to the embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico, is without basis in fact. There was an embargo on arms, and the Administration did not alter it during the period when Mexico was without organized government. The embargo was lifted after United States recognized the de facto government of General Carranza to enable him to oppose his enemies. The lifting of the embargo in such circumstances was an act recognized by all civilized nations.

## German Chancellor Denounced

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Pan-German campaign against the Chancellor is again active, and a meeting of some 30 leaders of the movement was held in Berlin on Sunday at which the Chancellor was denounced and his dismissal demanded.

## Additional Dispatches

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The official German wireless agency, which yesterday sent 13 sections of a speech by Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, before the Reichstag, assailing President Wilson and the United States, today furnished the following two additional dispatches describing the speech:

BERLIN, Germany (via Sayville wireless, Tuesday)—At today's meeting of the Reichstag, the Chancellor, in a much applauded speech, reviewed the political, naval and military situation, as developed since the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare. The House was crowded, almost all diplomats staying in Berlin being present. The Chancellor began his speech in a clear, loud, ringing tone.

The second dispatch: BERLIN, Germany (via Sayville wireless, Tuesday)—The Chancellor spoke in the most vigorous fashion with especial energy and brilliancy. Almost every sentence was accompanied by expression of general approval on the part of his hearers. Frequently members of the Reichstag applauded. After he had concluded there was general applause and hand-clapping, joined in by the galleries.

## LINER HUDSON MARU NOW AT NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Japanese liner Hudson Maru, captured by a German sea raider in South American waters, and sent into Pernambuco with crews of four vessels sunk, arrived here today. The identity of the raider will not be cleared up until after the war, if then, according to Capt. Fakesuna, who characterized the reports that the raider was the Vineta as incorrect. "Not one of the 237 passengers was able to learn her identity," he declared. "They were kept apart in small groups, and not allowed to communicate with each other. The steamer was a large cargo vessel of 3000 tons, equipped with two guns and two torpedo tubes. She had two masts, one funnel, and could make 18 knots."

The Hudson Maru was held by the raider a week after her capture, during which time Capt. Fakesuna saw four vessels sunk. There were six other captains of merchant vessels prisoners on the raider.

The captain of the Hudson Maru said his ship was captured by the raider on Jan. 5. On Jan. 12, more than 200 officers and men were placed aboard the Hudson Maru by the raider and the Japanese ship was ordered to proceed to Pernambuco. The prisoners put aboard the Hudson Maru were from the Nantes, the St. Theodor, Dramatist, Radnorshire, Minch, Netherby Hall and Asnières.

## NEW INDUSTRIES DEVELOPED IN PERIOD OF WAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sending men to Africa, to see what kind of goods the natives wear, conducting research work in aviation, running a paper mill, a rubber mill, and a stone yard; discovering and introducing new foods, and charting rocks in the 26,000 miles of water surrounding the United States, are some of the duties of the Department of Commerce and Labor as described by Secretary Rodfield to the men in the hardware trade recently in convention here.

The Secretary said that formerly all photographic lenses, as well as those used in microscopes and those in American submarines, were made in Germany. Great progress has been made during the war in the development of American made lenses, and he felt sure success would soon crown the efforts of the experimenters.

He said this country is now making chemical porcelain as good as the German product, and is now independent in regard to the manufacture of clay and graphite.

## TRUST COMPANY PROPOSED

Prominent business and professional men of Pittsfield appeared today before the Massachusetts Board of Bank Incorporators in favor of the application of Berkshire men for the incorporation of the Pittsfield Trust Company at a capitalization of \$125,000. They told the board that the Third National Bank will be liquidated if the application is granted. No opposition developed, and Bank Commissioner Augustus L. Thorndike, chairman of the board, reserved decision for one week.

## FINLAND ARRIVES; DR. VAN DYKE IS NOT ABOARD SHIP

Senator-Elect Hale, Passenger,  
Says Allies Want Help of  
United States in War

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American liner Finland arrived today from Liverpool and was taken to her pier, the entire passenger fleet of the line being now in this harbor for the first time.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former American Minister to Holland, was not aboard this ship, as had been reported. Passengers said Dr. Van Dyke had gone to Corunna, Spain, to join Ambassador Gerard, and would come home with him.

"The Allies want us in the war," Lloyd George wants us in the war," Premier Briand wants us in the war," said Col. Frederick Hale, United States Senator-elect from Maine, who arrived aboard the Finland. Mr. Hale has been abroad several months, studying war conditions before taking his seat in the next Congress.

"I had a talk with Lloyd George before I left England," said Colonel Hale. "I also talked with Premier Briand of France and other officials closely in touch with the conduct of the war. Without exception they are elated at the step which sent Count von Bernstorff back to Germany, and believe the next move will carry the United States into war on the side of the Allies."

"The moral effect of the American entry is all that is hoped for by the European countries. They declare the spectacle of only a few American troops fighting the German armies in France would have a tremendous moral effect."

The Finland also brought over Bogo Shelly, a Serbian boy, who was picked up in the village of Chapazine after it had been shelled by advancing Serbian troops. He was the only surviving inhabitant in the village when Miss Elizabeth Shelly, an American Red Cross nurse, reached it. She found him, smiling and playing, and she immediately adopted him and christened him Bogo.

Miss Shelly was greeted at quarantine by her brother, Capt. James E. Shelly, who came from his command on the Mexican border to meet her. Bogo is to become a member of the Shelly family.

Passengers on the Finland declared there was not a hint of a submarine scare, although all passengers were given their places in the lifeboats and drilled in the use of life preservers. They ship, they said, made its way across the war zone with lights burning brightly at night and with a searchlight turned on the American flag.

## PREPAREDNESS MEETINGS AT TECH TO OPEN THURSDAY

Preparedness meetings in the interest of aviation and general safety measures will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Thursday afternoon, when a report of the undergraduate preparedness committee will be made, and on Friday afternoon for the purpose of forming an aeronautical society.

For several weeks the undergraduate committee has been gathering information which might be of use to the institute in case of national need. The committee has considered, as an engineering problem, the best course for Tech undergraduates to follow in case of war. Kenneth C. Richmond '17 of Rochester, N. Y., is chairman of the main committee and the chairmen of the subcommittees are: Arthur E. Keating '17 of Bridgeport, Conn., who has been in touch with Army measures; Arthur E. Windle '18 of Montello, who has been doing the same for the Navy; and Arthur F. Benson '17 of Wrentham, N. J., who has considered the matter in its industrial aspects.

Student interest in aviation as a factor to preparedness will be indicated at the meeting Friday, when at least 25 men are to form an aviation society. Following the plans for this society there will be meetings with practical men for the speakers, discussions of problems and visits to aeroplane plants. If sufficient interest is shown, a unit similar to the one formed at Harvard for aid in the Army may be formed.

Other activities for the week include a meeting of the Pack and Paddle Club and the Cosmopolitan Club tonight, while this afternoon A. Farwell Bemis will speak to the Tech Christian Association on India. The Civil Engineering Society and the Chemical Society will hold meetings Friday night. Next week Fred R. Rindge Jr., secretary of the industrial service department of the Y. M. C. A., will speak to students in hall 2-190 of the educational buildings on "The Human Element in Industry."

Two events for the Spanish American Club of the institute are already planned for the second semester and other meetings are being arranged. The new officers are: President, Francisco Lobos of Santiago, Chile, graduate of the University of Chile, and in the United States with an official commission from the Chilean Government; vice-president, Alfredo de S. Zubiria of Cartagena, Colombia; secretary, Nemesio F. Alvarez, B. S., of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and treasurer, Jose Passos-Diaz of Managua, Nicaragua. There are 36 members of the club.

John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, is coming here on March 9, and will make an address on Pan-American affairs. Another scheduled event is an entertainment at the Hotel Somerset in April.

## H. C. JANVIRIN SIGNS

H. C. Janvirin, utility infielder for the Boston American League Baseball Club, signed a contract for 1917 this afternoon.

## BRITAIN AWAITS NEXT STEP IN LACONIA CRISIS

(Continued from page one)

board, namely, Mrs. and Miss Hoy, Chicago; Mrs. Harris, New York; A. T. Kirby, New York; F. B. Gibbons of the Chicago Tribune and the Rev. Joseph Wareing, Baltimore, the first named two, as reported yesterday, succumbed in the boats.

From reports of passengers it appears the submarine was in no doubt as to what she was sinking as a light was flashed on the stern of the ship before the torpedoing apparently in order to ascertain the vessel's name.

Interest here naturally centers on whether the loss of two American passengers and apparently one American sailor will be regarded as the overt act which President Wilson said would destroy his inveterate confidence in Germany's good intentions. There is an impression that the fact of two passengers succumbing in an open boat may be regarded as sufficient proof that Germany did not take that reasonable care for the safety of passengers which has always been one of President Wilson's demands.

## Loyal if War Comes

W. J. Bryan Makes Plain His Attitude Toward Administration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Former Secretary of State William J. Bryan will support the administration in the event of war. But until war comes, he said today, he will oppose with "all his resources" any steps that might lead to war. He insisted war should be decided on only by a referendum vote.

Mr. Bryan discussed "general principles" freely. He would not, however, "tie himself down" to specific answers to questions. Asked whether he would support the arming of merchant ships under any circumstances, whether he liked the President's last message to Congress, and whether he wants to see Congress stay in session at Washington, he declined to answer in detail.

Mr. Bryan left no doubt that he would hold the President to the strict letter of his statement in his message that he was proposing no steps be believed would lead to war.

"If war actually comes, the Administration will have no more loyal supporter than I as I am as the war lasts, but until war comes, peace will have no more ardent champion," said Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan wants any action taken by Congress to show bluntly that the President is not authorized either to declare war or begin war, he stated.

## U-Boat Activities

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday via wireless to Sayville)—The sinking of the British transport steamer A-19 has been announced by the Admiralty. The announcement says that returning German submarines report the sinking of 11 more steamships, two sailing vessels, and eight trawlers (as reported on Sunday in a cable summary of this statement) and continues: "Among the steamers sunk was the British transport A-19 and the steamer Afric of the White Star line, which was destroyed Feb. 12 on the route between Liverpool and Plymouth. Of the other vessels sunk, one was of 8600 tons gross, with a cargo of coal; another, of 1800 tons, with a general cargo, and another of 3000 tons, carrying saltpeper.

"The British have kept secret the loss of four auxiliary cruisers or transporters reported sunk within 24 hours by one German submarine on Feb. 16. This does not include the steamer Afric, as she was sunk on Feb. 12, not on Feb. 16."

## Germany and Laconia

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday via wireless to Sayville)—Comment of Berlin newspapers on the sinking of the Cunard liner Laconia justified this latest example of the German sub-

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17 Misses' Suits . . . . .	25.00	9.50
6 Women's Suits . . . . .	25.00	12.50
24 Women's and Misses' Suits . . . . .	35.00	15.00
17 Women's and Misses' Suits . . . . .	45.00	19.50
10 Women's Street Coats . . . . .	25.00	15.00
16 Women's Dresses, satin . . . . .	25.00	15.00
12 Women's Evening Dresses . . . . .	19.50	5.00
2 Women's Dresses, velvet . . . . .	75.00	35.00
2 Women's Dresses, velvet . . . . .	25.00	10.50

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Tremont Street, Near West

## BERNSTORFF SHIP RESUMES VOYAGE. LEAVING HALIFAX

Precautions Mark Departure of  
Frederik VIII as Vessel Starts  
for Copenhagen

HALIFAX, N. S.—The steamship Frederik VIII with Count von Bernstorff and his party, including consular officials on board, sailed Tuesday night for Copenhagen. The same precautions which marked the arrival here Feb. 16 of the liner attended her departure.

The ship was not moved from her dock, where for the past few days she has been taking on coal and supplies, until after nightfall. As she steamed slowly down the harbor she was convoyed by a swarm of patrol boats with orders to keep all other craft at a distance, in conformity with the assurances of safe conduct made by the Government of Great Britain to the United States.

She was lighted from stem to stern, and as she threaded her way through the channel prescribed by the Admiralty, she tooted her whistle continuously.

Patrol boats accompanied her far beyond the harbor mouth. The Frederik, which is owned by the Scandinavian American Line, sailed from New York on Feb. 14. In order to avoid the danger of the submarine and mine fields it was decided by the British Admiralty to have her put into this port for a search of passengers and cargo.

## MILITARY BILLS HAVE HEARING

Maj. R. M. Smith appeared before the legislative Committee on Military Affairs this morning to appear in behalf of the various recommendations of the Adjutant General regarding changes in the laws governing the State National Guard. Major Smith said that because of the taking over of the State militia by the Federal Government a readjustment of the militia laws was absolutely necessary to correlate the state laws with the Federal laws. The reclassification is embodied in House Bill 763, while the various other bills heard were petitioned for so that should 763 not be reported they might be separately considered.

## MESSAGES EXCHANGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—King George yesterday sent a telegram of thanks to President Poincare for congratulations on British successes on the western and Tigris fronts.

## HOSIERY SHOP

*Fineline's*  
More and heavier silk in

**Crest Brand 39S**  
boot silk stockings

Regular sizes, 65c and outsizes, 70c.

Fifteen inches of heavy silk with a mercerized top and sole where the hardest wear comes.

The silk boot is high enough to wear satisfactorily with high boots and is made of ten-thread-silk—which is extra heavy for boot-silk stockings.

Black, white and a great many of the most wanted colors.

Equally interesting stories back of Crest Brand silk stockings in colors at \$1.15 and \$1.65.

Fineline's—mail orders filled—street show

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## FOOD PRICES EASING SLIGHTLY

## THE MANLY IMPULSE

He had moved the grapefruit dish aside and was just beginning with his oatmeal, at the breakfast table, when she said:

"Ninety cents for a peck of potatoes at Gilman's yesterday."

"You mean a bushel, don't you?"

"No, I mean a peck, and they're going higher."

"That's outrageous," he said, "they are not worth it. Don't buy any on my account. I'd rather, a thousand times, go without potatoes than be imposed upon. Ninety cents a peck! Cut 'em out, I say."

"You pay a higher rate than that for them at the restaurant," she remarked, quietly.

"No, I don't pay anything for them at the restaurant; they're served free with all meat and fish orders, boiled, mashed, French fried—"

"But they go on the bill just the same. Do you suppose the restaurants furnish dollar potatoes without charging for them?"

"You said 90 cents."

"Yes, but they'll be a dollar today."

"Why, I couldn't eat a dollar's worth of potatoes at a meal, could I?"

"Perhaps not; but at two dollars a peck you could eat twenty-five cents' worth."

"You've got 'em up to two dollars now; where'll you land if you keep on? Please pass the cream."

"You don't pay a cent less than a two-dollar rate for the potatoes you eat every day at the restaurant," she retorted, with feeling in her voice, "and yet you'd have me cut them out for the family at seventy-five cents."

"I thought you said they were ninety cents at Gilman's yesterday."

"I did say it, but I bought the last lot when they were seventy-five cents. I don't see how I'm going to get along on my present allowance for the table. What with potatoes at a dollar and a quarter, and flour and sugar and everything else going up as they are now, you'll have to give me at least ten dollars a week more."

"Now, look here, Ellen," he said, striving to be reproachful rather than complaining, "you have quoted potatoes to me at seventy-five cents, ninety cents, one dollar, a dollar and a quarter, and two dollars; please consider that I have a long and busy day before me, and don't get me all confused on the markets at breakfast time. What is the current price of potatoes, anyhow? Take time and think before you answer."

"Well, Henry, I've told you already. I bought some last Wednesday for 75 cents a peck. Do you get that? They were asking 90 cents at Gilman's yesterday. Do you get that? Last night Mrs. Johnson told me she had to pay 95 cents for Arrostook seconds. Do you get that? If you read less war news, and thought more of your family, you would very quickly see that our table can't be supplied any more, with the things you like, for the house money you've been giving me since we moved out here."

"I see it all," he said, reaching for a doughnut. "It's my fault. We moved out here five years ago when the h. c. i. struck the country so we could have a nice back lot and I could raise things."

"Yes," she assented, softly, "and things have been raised several times since, but not in our back lot."

"I know it," he admitted, humbly, "and I take all the blame. Say things have been raised but I didn't raise them, and I'll not feel hurt. I never resent criticism when I know I'm in the wrong. But there's going to be a change! Did you notice what a beautiful springlike day it was yesterday? Of course, you did! Well, nearly all day I was thinking of something to please you, Ellen. I had made up my mind to surprise you with it, but now that the subject has come up, I might as well make you feel good before I go to the office."

"What have you been doing, Henry?" asked Ellen, half hopefully, half doubtfully.

"Well, you are not going to be pinched in your table money any more."

"No?"

"No. You're going to have more than you can use."

"Will you increase the allowance?"

"Not at all. It will be more to the point, after you hear what I have to say, to ask me if I'm thinking of decreasing it. Ellen," said he slowly, reaching for another doughnut, "I have ordered an outfit of garden tools!"

"What, another?" she gasped.

"Another what?" he exclaimed.

"We have four sets now," she murmured, as if soliloquizing, "and he's gone and ordered another. I wonder if he's ordered an outfit of seeds, too, with a barrel of them in the cellar!"

"Oh!" she cried, "if we only had the money you've spent on garden tools and seeds since we moved out here, I wouldn't have to scrimp the way I do now. It is that kind of extravagance that has prevented us from having an Oshkosh Four like the Johnsons'."

"Was that the clock striking?" he asked, as he jumped from his chair, "I'll have to sprint if I catch that train."

"Call these people up and countermand that order for garden tools," she cried as he gave her a hasty salute and rushed through the door, "or let them come and we'll start a mail order house ourselves. All we need is an illustrated catalogue."

"It beats everything," he ruminated, as he flew down the street for the railway station. "The way I get called down whenever I try to economize!"

## COLD STORAGE SUPPLY NORMAL IN NEW YORK

District Attorney Swann Thinks New Jersey Points Used for Holding Large Quantities of Needed Foodstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Comparison of official figures showing the amount of foodstuffs in the public cold storage warehouses in this State are of unusual interest just at this moment.

In his report on the food situation, made to the Mayor, Commissioner Emerson found that the amount of perishable food held in the cold storage plants in this city was not unusual, nor was it more than a reasonable margin for safety, in view of the emergencies of the weather and freight delivery from a distance. The commissioner quoted the figures and said he did not think they indicated that there was any hoarding of food or holding it for speculative purposes. His figures show that there are in cold storage in this city just now approximately:

Eggs, 35,841 cases; poultry, 16,495,871 pounds; meat, 29,488,868 pounds; butter, 1,844,451 pounds; fish, 11,652,650 pounds; fruits, 16,515,810 boxes.

The claim of the cold storage men that, far from adding to their stocks, entries are fast being depleted, seems to be borne out by an examination of the official figures gathered by the State Board of Health, showing the amount of food stored on Jan. 1, as follows: Eggs, 72,997 cases; poultry, 16,605,511 pounds; meat, 36,771,629 pounds; butter, 4,201,477 pounds. This would indicate that poultry is the only food which has increased in storage since the first of the year.

An even more interesting comparison, as shedding light on the effect the war has exerted on export trade and cold storage figures, is that of the official reports of warehouse contents throughout this State on Jan. 1, 1917, and on Jan. 1, 1914, eight months before the war began.

The figures for 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, stated in that order, are as follows: Eggs, 118,546, 198,745, 250,997, 145,546 cases; butter, 6,925,531, 5,243,355, 8,242,782, 7,291,458 tubs; poultry, 18,912,798, 15,324,323, 13,442,914, 23,547,534 pounds; meat (fresh), 518,873, 276,848, 41,118,753, 50,105,322 pounds; meat (salt), 1,094,614, 5,837,124, 2,162,176, 2,453,447 pounds.

It will be seen that, with the exception of poultry and fresh meat, cold storage stocks throughout this State have been decreasing. The large amount of meat in storage is attributed to the fact that much of it is awaiting shipment to the Allies, the German submarine order having had a tendency to hold up normal food shipments.

A point to be remembered in any review of the cold storage situation in this State is that official figures are available only for the public warehouses. The private houses are not under State or city jurisdiction. They do not have to make any reports whatever. Another point is that a large quantity of the foodstuffs sent to this section for storage is housed in Northern New Jersey. That State has 28 such warehouses, the two largest being in Jersey City, containing, respectively, 1,300,000 and 1,500,000 cubic feet.

In this connection District Attorney Swann brought up the fact, Monday, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that Commissioner Emerson's figures covered the warehouses in this city only, and that the District Attorney had good reason to believe that there was hoarding up of foodstuffs in the warehouses in Jersey.

Report of Speculation

Law on Foodstuff Dealings Needed, Says Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Assistant District Attorney Markewich announces that he is to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to forbid speculators and wholesale dealers to keep live poultry in railroad cars longer than 24 hours, in order to prevent artificial shortages.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, says what is needed in New York is a law ordering all dealers and speculators to report to the Department of Foods and Markets the kind and amount of products bought and sold, cost of storage and other charges and authorizing the department to take over and sell at cost needed food products, paying original charges and a reasonable profit.

There is a hearing on the Wicks bill at Albany today. The bill allowing the city to buy and sell food is now in the Legislature.

Mayor Mitchell is as strong as ever in his support of the Wicks bill, which is already in the Legislature, despite the active opposition from some quarters. The Mayor believes it is essential for the city to have the terminal market agencies which the Wicks bill provides, as well as the new department of markets it would establish.

Much of this opposition, it is said, comes from the farmers, because the bill would permit the State to commandeer food in case of emergency. The Mayor's position is that, while there may be a lot of purposely accelerated agitation, nevertheless there is a situation of either actual or prospective distress due to high prices, and that the city should do everything it



High prices force police to guard pushcart dealers' goods in New York

can to prevent this situation from becoming acute.

Meanwhile the Mayor's citizens' committee is holding the 4,000,000 pounds of rice it bought recently and will dump whatever is necessary on the market in case the price of rice rises. The committee on Monday bought a large quantity of Brazilian beans which it will sell as adequate substitutes for white beans. The committee is proceeding with its campaign to educate the people to use substitutes for the high-priced foods.

In case the proposed charter amendment does not pass the Legislature promptly, President Frank L. Dowling of the Board of Aldermen has a plan providing that a number of private citizens shall give funds necessary for buying food, and that a committee named by the Mayor supervise the sale of that food, at as near cost price as possible, in stores which already exist.

President Dowling believes that many of the small storekeepers who are as much the victims of the food jobbers as the public are now hard pressed. By his plan he believes the

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Coal Supply Improvement

New York Merchants Association Moves to That End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Merchants Association has asked the Federal Trade Commission and the Federal Department of Labor to inform it of conditions in the coal fields and what the Federal investigations now in progress have disclosed. This request is made with a view to improving the quality and quantity of the supply of coal now available for use in this city.

The association is informed that although there has been some delay in the movement of coal because of freight congestion, the movement is now reasonably prompt and rail delays are not responsible for the shortage reported at centers of consumption. It is also learned that while the consumption of coal, owing to great manufacturing activity, is materially above the normal, the production during the past season has been less than usual. These conditions have had the effect of bringing into the market very inferior qualities of coal.

In its letters to the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Labor the Association says:

"There is little or no surplus coal available within the city and the daily receipts are barely sufficient to meet the daily needs. There is general complaint as to the assumed excessive prices charged for coal, and further as to the extremely bad quality of it that is being received. The question is frequently asked whether these conditions are due to manipulation by producers and distributors, to insufficient production, or to interruption of transportation facilities. We understand that all of these various phases of the question are comprehended in the investigation undertaken by your commission, pursuant to the joint resolution adopted by Congress, and we shall be greatly obliged if you will inform us as to how far that investigation has progressed, the scope of it, and whether or not the information covered by you will soon be available, together with such other information as may aid us in answering intelligently the inquiries that we so frequently have upon the subject."

The people of the United States are beginning to husband nature's resources," said Mr. Clark in explaining the thrift garden propaganda, "whether we are drawn into war or not. Thrift gardening will teach our people economy, thrift and preparedness. We have become an extravagant people because of our abundance. The present distressing situation is, in my opinion, largely due to willful waste."

"The great waste through the unused backyards of a community is appalling. A plot of ground 25x50 feet should produce not less than \$50, and under right and favorable conditions should produce \$100. Thrift gardens would add considerably to the wealth of a city and materially lessen the cost of living to the individual householder."

"But aside from the cash value of a thrift garden, there are other returns, the value of which cannot be estimated."

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Duty First League Idea

Would Make Prison Inmates Work on Produce Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Duty First League, an organization of young men of all parties for the public good, issues a statement saying that the "farming problem and the shortage of labor need not terrify us as Americans if we will but try to solve these problems logically. The question of labor can be obviated by opening our prison wards and converting the inmates of our institutions into self-supporting farm helpers. Let New York State start this good work under wise, forceful supervision, and in a few months the men and women thus partially liberated will become better mentally, physically and financially."

"This can be done by paying the wage a farmer usually gives, say \$2 per day, of which \$1 could be given to the prisoner and \$1 to the State. The State would provide the overseer, and the barracks for comfortable housing, the farmer providing the rations. By this method the farmer would be enabled to get his produce, the State would be freed from the problem of

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## RAISING OF FOOD INSTEAD OF GRASS, IS MELROSE PLAN

Mayor Forms Club by Which He Hopes to Bring Down Cost of Living in His City

Scores of acres of land in the city of Melrose are to be turned into gardens this spring and vegetables raised instead of grass lawns. Mayor



# EMBARGO OPPOSED

## RESOLUTIONS UNFRIENDLY TO ALLIES DEFEATED

### Massachusetts House of Representatives Rejects Proposition to Urge Congress to Place an Embargo Upon Foodstuffs

The Massachusetts House of Representatives late yesterday put its seal of disapproval on the attempts which have been made during the session by members of the opposition to secure the adoption of resolutions unfriendly to the cause of the Allies. Several resolutions of this nature have been introduced. Yesterday, one urging Congress to place an embargo on all foodstuffs intended for the Allies came up for debate and, after a long discussion was rejected by a vote of 131 to 73. A substitute resolution, notifying President Wilson that the Massachusetts House "stands behind him in his efforts to protect American lives and American honor," was adopted by a vote of 202 to 14.

Debate on the embargo resolution turned squarely on the efforts of the proponents to serve the cause of the Central Powers by the adoption of the resolution, and even the supporters of the measure made but thinly veiled efforts to disguise their real purpose by pleas that food shortage in the United States demanded an embargo. The Irish-American members criticized England for its position on the Irish question, and protested against the people of the United States helping England in the present world struggle; the opponents of the embargo resolution, on the other hand, declared England to be the best friend of the United States, asserted that England and the other allied countries were fighting in behalf of the ideals which Americans hold most dear, and protested against the pending or other resolutions unfriendly to the Allied cause.

Representative Lomasney of Boston, the Democratic House leader and chief spokesman for the supporters of the embargo resolutions, called attention to the two wars between the United States and England and the help given by English built privateers to the Southern cause in the United States Civil War. No help should be given to England in the present crisis, he urged.

Representative Gibbs of Waltham, Republican, replying, stated that many English people had sided with the American colonists in the Revolutionary War despite the action of the English Government at that time. The English privateers had been built by private capital, not by the Government, and Queen Victoria had insisted that the English Government should not take a partisan position during the Civil War. In a vivid manner, which held the close attention of the House, Mr. Gibbs told of the help given by the English fleet in Manila Bay to Admiral Dewey, when the German fleet, superior in armament, sought to interfere with Dewey's movements and threatened to precipitate the United States into war with Germany at the hour of conflict with Spain.

After Mr. Lomasney had again criticized England, this time for its treatment of Ireland, Representative Young of Weston, Republican, opposed the embargo resolution as tending to embarrass the Administration at a most critical time. Word had just arrived of the sinking of the *Laconia*, with the loss of at least two citizens of the United States. Aside from what England may have done in Ireland, hatred of England on the part of certain members should not lead the Massachusetts House to take any action contrary to the best interests of the country.

Representative Donovan of Boston, Democrat, told of Irish officers and soldiers who had helped the American colonists in the Revolutionary War.

Representative Smith of Boston, Republican, claimed that the embargo resolution was introduced to embarrass the Nation which tomorrow might be our ally in defending civilization against its modern aggressor.

Representative Rowley of Brookline, Republican, who offered the substitute resolution to stand back of the President in all efforts to protect American citizens, characterized the embargo propaganda as "an attempt to have this country commit one of the boldest overt acts in behalf of the Nation which has been 'killing American women and children' on the high seas."

After other members had spoken for or against one or both resolutions, the embargo resolution was defeated on a rollcall, 131 to 73, and the Rowley resolution adopted by a vote of 202 to 14.

### CAR DISTURBER IS FINED \$15 IN COURT

Pursuing its campaign to keep intoxicated persons off the street cars and to protect passengers, the Boston Elevated Railway Company had Ernest Lavissiere of New York and Louis Iriberry of 64 Paris Street, East Boston, arrested Monday afternoon for creating a disturbance on a street car near Saratoga and Byron Streets, East Boston. Lavissiere was found guilty on charges of drunkenness, assault on a conductor and disorderly conduct by Judge Barnes in the East Boston Municipal Court yesterday. On the second charge he was fined \$5 and on the third \$10. Iriberry failed to appear and orders were issued to bring him to court Friday.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Use of the word, "shortage" in connection with the food situation apparently has a separate and distinct meaning to a consumer as differentiated from the understanding held by the food sellers. The consumer generally interprets the word "shortage" to mean that there is a shortage of food which, in many places, means an absolute lack. In the mind of the wholesaler, the producer or the retailer, apparently, it means that last year, according to Government reports, the United States had on Feb. 1, 30,139,173 pounds of butter, against 30,102,348 pounds on Feb. 1 this year; also according to the same authority, 1,507,720 cases of eggs on Jan. 1, 1916, against 876,790 cases on Jan. 1, 1917. From these figures the consumer is prone to think that the shortage is artificial and that the supply has not approached near enough to the vanishing point to warrant the greatly inflated prices. Some economists say that a food shortage of a few weeks with practically no eggs would be more acceptable to the people than artificial shortage used to maintain a constant supply in reserve, accompanied by ever increasing prices.

Peter Connolly, assistant superintendent of the Department of Markets, Boston, declares that the potato fires in Maine have been exploited for all they were worth by the shipping interests to affect the market and give additional plausibility for raising the prices higher. He says he was informed that a recent 20,000-bushel fire was really less than 5000 bushels. "Price inflators are doing everything they can these days," said Mr. Connolly, "to force figures a little higher. They are making all they can while the making is good."

One effect of the increase in the prices demanded for meats and vegetables is to be noted at Faneuil and Quincy markets in the lessened number of occupants of the outside stalls and stands. Whereas two years ago the walls of the markets were lined with racks displaying meats of all kinds and vegetables and fruits, today there are comparatively few stalls in use. "Prices too high nowadays," said Superintendent Graham, "Don't pay to run the outside stalls, especially this time of year."

## STEAM TRAWLERS NOT TO BE AFFECTED

Steam trawlers, which bring in a large portion of the total receipts of fresh fish landed at South Boston, are not affected by the proposed strike of fishermen tomorrow, according to officials of the Bay State Fishing Company, which owns and operates the fleet of 12 trawlers out of Boston. The demands of the Fishermen's Union center around sailing vessels and equipment, while the steam trawlers use other trawls that are towed by the vessel.

About 17 vessels are now tied up in port here, not by an actual strike, for the strike is not to start until the captains and owners decide what action they will take, the union's ultimatum expiring tomorrow. The vessels are held, however, as the crews will not sail until the question is decided. Meetings were held today at the union office, 202 Atlantic Avenue, and at the Fishing Masters Association, 195 Atlantic Avenue. Conferences were held behind closed doors, and officials of both organizations refused to discuss the question. The captains, however, have decided, it was learned today, not to grant the demands of the men, and to lay up their vessels if necessary while the men are thrown out of work.

Demands of the men, in brief, are: Opposition to paying for any part of cleaning or repairing fishing vessels, tarring or hanging seines, tow charges, fog horns, any share of engines, and insistence that the 10 per cent charge levied on each man from his share of each trip be entirely eliminated. They are willing to pay half cost of oils for the engine.

## FRUIT FROM SOUTH AFRICA BROUGHT IN

South African fruit comprised part of the 11,000 tons of cargo aboard the British freighter *Kansas*, Capt. Reginald James, which arrived here today from Calcutta, Cape Town, and St. Lucia. There were 268 cases of melons consigned to Boston importers and grown by a syndicate of fruit dealers in South Africa. The shipment followed an experiment cargo forwarded here some weeks ago. Other cargo included indigo, jute, gunnies, hessian cloth, buffalo hides, calfskins, and miscellaneous merchandise, about two-thirds of the total going to New York.

Confirmation of the sea battle between the British cruiser *Amethyst* and three German commerce raiders off the coast of South America, was brought in by officers of the *Kansas*, who said the steamer was in the near vicinity of the battle shortly before the *Kansas* reached St. Lucia for bunker coal. The officers said that one raider was sunk, and that the other two were reported to have been taken to one of the West Indian islands as prizes.

Eighteen members of the crew of the *Kansas* are Chinese, who will not be allowed shore liberty while the vessel is in port to prevent violation of the Chinese exclusion act. The Chinese chanted oriental hymns as the vessel came up the harbor today, which officers said, was a testimony of thanks for safe arrival here. Immigration and customs officials said that there is seldom any such ceremony on the part of the passive Celestials.

## FOOD INQUIRY IN BOSTON BEGUN BY U. S. GRAND JURY

Investigation of food prices and the amount of food products in Boston cold storage warehouses was begun by the United States grand jury in Boston yesterday under the personal direction of George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney in Boston, who has been conducting a country-wide inquiry into food prices and supplies for the United States Department of Justice.

The proceedings of the grand jury will be secret, and even the names of the witnesses appearing before the grand jury will not be made public. Mr. Anderson states that the quantities of food in storage warehouses will be the first objective of the investigation, and the prices of potatoes, beef, and onions also will come before the grand jury.

As a means of relieving the high cost of living by providing better transportation and distribution facilities in Boston John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Waterways and Public Lands, yesterday outlined plans for the erection of a large terminal fruit and produce market, in speaking before the members of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has a large tract of vacant land in South Boston in close proximity to the new State Fish Pier. Adequate freight terminals, ample floor space to relieve congestion in other markets in the city, and the grouping of the fish, produce, and fruit dealers in one vicinity were given as the advantages of the terminal market which, Mr. Cole said, had been under consideration for some time.

## Canned Salmon Supply

British Proclamation Expected to Relieve Situation in United States

Instead of a canned salmon famine, predicted last week by New England brokers, today there appears to be hope for a lower price and a larger supply of this commodity as a result of statements made by the British Premier, Lloyd George, before the House of Commons. Among the regulations added to the Lloyd George program for conservation of tonnage were these: "We must not import any non-essential article." "Import of canned salmon is reduced by 50 per cent."

Last week brokers declared the East might soon be unable to obtain Pacific coast salmon. "All sold up" was the daily reply of canners. Kenneth C. Blodgett of H. J. Blodgett and Company, 131 State Street, Boston, affirmed reports of large European orders forced canners of salmon to refuse orders from the eastern coast of the United States.

"Salmon canners have been unwilling," said Mr. Blodgett last week, "to release their output in small quantities for United States merchants when they are able to load all the produce on ships that go directly to Europe. The fact that England pays prices which are founded upon a mistaken conception of value coupled with an urgent need, makes them less desirous of favoring United States trade. New England faces either a famine or very high prices."

Now that England, the chief importer of American salmon, has been ordered to cut her imports in half brokers say that half the supply which went to England will be turned into United States channels of trade, which will ease the tense situation, and cause lower prices.

## House Passes Civil Bill

Amended to Provide \$400,000 for Food Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today passed the Borland amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill, providing \$400,000 whereunder the Federal Trade Commission shall investigate enormous food prices. The vote on the amendment was 244 to 158, and the sundry civil measure itself passes without a record vote.

## SOCIAL SERVICE MEASURES URGED

The large hearing room in the east wing of the State House was nearly filled with persons from various parts of the State last night, when the legislative Committee on Social Welfare gave hearings on a bill which would raise the school age from 14 to 16, and another measure providing for a 48-hour working week for women and minors employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments.

For the first measure Henry Sterling, representing the Massachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor, Ignatius McNulty and several other persons spoke. Capt. James White of Lowell, a stove polish manufacturer, and Edward A. Thurston of Fall River, representing textile interests, appeared in opposition. Edward S. Alden and Mr. Sterling spoke for the second measure, as did Margaret Cleary of Ludlow, a spinner employed in the factory of the Ludlow Associates.

## KANSAS CITY TEACHER RETRACTS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Miss Leonora Wareson, the young teacher who recently wrote an anti-enlistment motto on the blackboard of her school, has been instructed to return to her work tomorrow. Hale H. Cook, president of the School Board, said that Miss Wareson had told him she "had every respect for the American flag," and had promised not to repeat such mottoes.

WANAMAKER'S

Formerly A. T. Stewart &amp; Co.

WANAMAKER'S

Subway at Astor Place

# Enter Great March Sales China, Glass

This great event of the housekeeping year hung by a thread. Markets were rushed with regular orders. Foreign shipments were slow. Foreign potteries had no coal to fire their kilns. Then the Wanamaker Store took things into its own hands. Personal visits were made to foreign and American manufacturers by Wanamaker commissioners, and their appreciation for our many years of business and the force of our present orders started a stream of merchandise New Yorkwards. So, we are able to present, beginning Thursday, March 1st, at prices 10 to 50 per cent. less, the great March Sales as usual.

## The China Sale Offers 1,000 Complete Dinner Sets

### From French Potteries

Charles Field Haviland 107-piece French china sets at \$20 to \$50  
Vignard 108 and 114-piece French china sets at \$32.50, \$120 and \$130  
Ahrenfeldt 107-piece French china sets at \$32.50 and \$35  
Union Ceramique 108-piece French china dinner sets at \$30  
Theodore Haviland 108-piece French china sets at \$42.50

### Just Arrived from France

75 Charles Field Haviland dinner sets on S.S. Penistone.  
Priced \$20, \$35, \$37.50, \$40, \$50 and \$55.  
Our standard \$30, \$50, \$52.50, \$55, \$57.50 and \$75 grades.

### From American Potteries

A marvelous selection of 100 to 108-piece sets, inexpensive; effectively decorated in color and gold at \$12, \$13.50, \$15

### Also This Clearaway—

Fancy China, 5c to \$1.50  
being ends of patterns from our own stocks which we cannot duplicate.



## Fine Cut Glass

Priced Third to Half Less  
—50c to \$18

2,100 pieces deeply hand-cut brilliant cut glass, all kinds of compotes, pitchers, fruit bowls, etc.

### From English Potteries

J. & G. Meakin, 108-piece porcelain sets at \$25  
Gindley 108-piece porcelain sets at \$22.50

### Also One Purchase of

17,100 pieces English porcelain dinnerware from which have been matched.

60 sets of 107 pieces at \$17.50

the remainder of the purchase including plates, cups and saucers, meat dishes, vegetable dishes, etc., offered by the piece:

Dinner plates, \$1.50 dozen.  
Breakfast plates, \$1.00 dozen.  
Tea plates, \$1.25 doz.  
Bread and butter plates, \$1 dozen.  
Tea cups and saucers, \$2 dozen.  
Fruit saucers, 70c dozen.  
Meat dishes, 25c and up to \$1.50.  
After-dinner cups and saucers, \$1.50.  
Bouillon cups and saucers, \$2.15.

### Royal Doulton China Samples

Priced Exactly Half—\$1 to \$8

comprising richly painted china service plates, beautiful cups decorated by the best artists in England.

## Arriving S. S. Philadelphia on Washington's Birthday Our China Chief Finds the March Sale Ready for Business

The goods came ahead of their buyer. He spent two months in Europe, getting them packed and shipped in face of almost insuperable difficulties.

The china had been bought 11 months ago—at old low prices. Enough for a year at least. But shipments began to halt—then to stop.

So our commissioner went abroad.

He went to England, France and Italy, and then back to France and England to see that promises were lived up to.

Conditions at the factories were worse than expected. The French government had canceled all contracts for coal, and the Chamber of Commerce doled it out in small quantities to the factories at 115 francs a ton.

One of our factories in France had 300 men left out of 900, and were firing three kilns a month instead of twenty.

Another factory, one of the largest in France, had all its kilns filled with ware and

were shut down because they could not get coal to fire them.

All our orders were held up in consequence. When our buyer got there he immediately had some of their cup moulds shipped from this factory to one which we control. The cups were then made up and sent back to the first factory to be decorated, and our goods were released.

The factories appreciated our long and pleasant business relations. They realized

the efforts we were making to get our goods and they gave a helping hand.

Shipments consigned to other ports were diverted to Wanamaker's. China we would never have received was packed and shipped while our buyer watched.

The "man on the ground" got the goods, and New York again has the opportunity of taking advantage of the special offerings which have made this half-yearly event famous.

## Prices 20 to 50 per cent. Less

As far as possible we have kept down the prices of our foreign china in the regular stocks to the old low rates. The savings of this Sale are figured on that basis—being 20 to 50 per cent. less than the low rates. But after this sale is over we shall be obliged to advance all our imported open stock patterns to the rates necessitated by the much greater wholesale costs.

Second Gallery, New Building.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

## NEW PROFESSORS AT HARVARD NAMED

Four assistant professors of Harvard have been advanced in rank, three becoming full professors and one an associate professor. The promotions were made at the last meeting of the Board of Overseers and resulted in the naming of Henry A. Voemans '00 as professor of government, Theodore Lyman '98 as professor of physics, George W. Pierce '99 as professor of physics, and Charles T. Copeland '82 as associate professor of English. Professor Voemans practised law in New York before becoming a lecturer in government at Harvard in 1910. In 1912 he became assistant professor and assistant dean of the college in charge of the freshman class, and upon the resignation of Byron S. Hurlbut as dean of the college last fall, Professor Voemans was appointed to that position.

Professor Copeland engaged in newspaper work in Boston before joining the department of English in 1892 as an instructor and lecturer. He was appointed an assistant professor of English in 1910. Professor Lyman has been connected with the department of physics since graduation from college. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Royal Geographical Society. Professor Pierce received the degree of S. B. from the University of Texas in 1893, and on receiving the degree of Ph. D. from Harvard in 1900 he joined the department of physics as an assistant and became an assistant professor in 1907.

## FAMOUS SONG MANUSCRIPT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Home, Sweet Home," in the handwriting of John Howard Payne, its author, and signed by him, has brought \$360 at auction here. The manuscript, which consists of the first and second stanzas of the poem with the chorus, was dated at Washington, Aug. 10, 1850. It is presumed that he wrote it for some friend. It was put on sale here with a number of other historic documents from the collections of Frederick B. McGuire, many years director of the

Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, and was purchased by J. P. Drake of this city.

## FOOT PASSAGE PLANNED

Underground foot passages between office buildings or stores connecting with the subways and tunnels is the latest improvement that the Boston Transit Commission is about to add to its system. The board has just awarded the contract to a Boston firm for \$6500 for the construction of a tunnel between the Little building and the Boylston Street station of the Tremont Street subway. With the utilization of the underground foot passages, passengers can proceed to and from the subway or tunnel to the office buildings without making a street surface crossing.

## DEEP WATERWAY UPHeld

DETROIT, Mich.—The Illinois Supreme Court has declared the so-called Dunes deep waterway plan constitutional in a decision reversing the lower court, says the Free Press.

## SARUK

Among the finest weaves of

## Oriental Rugs

It seems almost incredible that a race of people could, and do, have the patience to tie in knots of wool to the number of one hundred to two hundred to the square inch, conforming to the most elaborate design, and in the softest of colors—but they do, and fine examples are in the

## Great Rug Sale

Most of them are in sizes about 6.0 by 4.6, and they are priced from \$5.00, \$5.00 to \$185.00.

Chandler & Co.

151 Tremont Street, Boston

## DR. PRINCE NOT TO RUN

Dr. Morton Prince of Boston has called in papers which were being circulated for his nomination as a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the Eighth Suffolk Representative District. This action leaves the field to Henry Parkman and Charles P. Curtis Jr.

## UNDERSEA LINE AGENTS QUIT

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Eastern Forwarding Company of Baltimore American agents for the German Undersea Commercial Line, has been dissolved, and the steamship *Willehad* chartered for use as a quarters ship for the crew of the submarine *Deutschland*, turned back to its owners.

# Velie

## Velie Auto Show In Our Own New Home

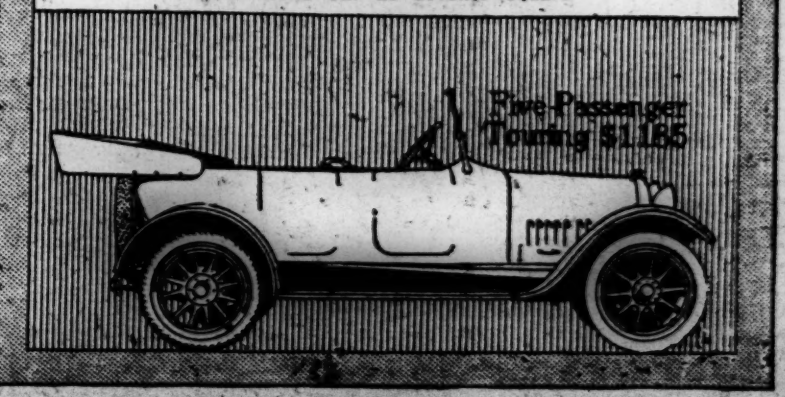
Directly Opposite Red Sox Ball Park, Fenway Park.

One of BIGGEST exhibition of automobiles ever staged by an individual company. Great Variety of body designs, color schemes and models. Come and judge for yourselves.

## Pleasure Cars and Trucks

## NEW ENGLAND VELIE COMPANY

80 Brookline Avenue, Boston. Lease Electric Car at Governor Square





## 'NO' VACCINATION BILL IS URGED BY MANY PERSONS

Large Number of People Attend Hearing on the Measure Before Legislative Committee at the State House

Representative James T. Bagshaw of Fall River presented before the legislative committee on Public Health today a bill filed with his own petition which would permit school children who have not been vaccinated to attend the public schools, except during a threatened or actual outbreak of smallpox.

A bill similar to this received a favorable report from the committee and passed the Senate in 1914. The next year leave was given to withdraw. Last year the bill was defeated in the House on a third reading, by 17 votes, according to Representative Bagshaw.

Representative Bagshaw stated that the bill was not an anti-vaccination measure, but was intended to give to the public schools the same freedom that private and parochial schools enjoy. He called attention to the fact that since 1908 after the repeal of the infant vaccination law, there had been no epidemic of any seriousness. "The present law is class legislation," he said. "The only persons beside school children now under the compulsory vaccination law are soldiers and sailors."

Those who appeared in favor of the bill were: Dr. Charles S. Page, 120 Tremont Street, Boston; Dr. F. M. Padelford, Fall River; Dr. R. L. True, Boston; Dr. Samuel A. Kimball, Boston; Mrs. J. L. C. Henderson, secretary of the Non-Compulsory Vaccination Society; Mrs. J. D. Knight, secretary of the Pittsfield Mothers' Protective League; Charles F. Dingman, Palmer; William Basset, Lynn; William R. Grundrod, secretary of the Loom Fixers' Union, New Bedford; James H. Simpson, secretary of the Spinners' Protective Association, New Bedford; Dr. Ann Fairchild, Boston.

Dr. R. S. True, Boston, said that seven children of his own had been through the public schools, and none had been vaccinated. "I have been opposed to it for 40 years," he said. "I have seen persons suffering from many diseases, which followed vaccination."

Mrs. J. D. Knight, secretary of the Pittsfield Mothers' Protective League, said that the women in that city would establish private schools in Pittsfield, if the measure against compulsory vaccination did not pass. She told of the experiences of 217 mothers in the city and their investigations into the results of vaccination. "We found children who had contracted infantile paralysis, and other diseases, after being vaccinated. There are many doctors who will favor us in our stand against vaccination, and we are determined to start a private school if the measure does not pass."

C. L. Padelford of Fall River said that in the Fall River schools children had been vaccinated without the consent of the parents. He quoted a fatal case of lockjaw in Fall River which he said was the result of vaccination. "If necessary, I will move out of the State," he said. "I have seven children of my own and will never allow them to be vaccinated."

Mr. Dingman brought a petition which had circulated in Palmer, and which contained the names of many citizens. Mr. Basset went into the history of vaccination. "With our other rights," he said, "a person should not be obliged to submit to vaccination without having first a trial by jury."

Dr. Ann Fairchild of Boston made a brief but firm plea. "I want to be registered as against the measure of compulsory vaccination. It seems to me to be almost unconstitutional."

Mrs. J. L. C. Henderson, secretary of the Non-Compulsory Vaccination Society, then presented a letter from Dr. George C. Beebe of Pittsfield. The letter stated that during the recent period there were between 50 and 100 families lost children or saw them made blind, crippled, or maimed. She read testimony from families in which there had been suffering from vaccination.

She then told of the testimony she had received from prominent physicians, chief among them Dr. Alfred F. Christian of Marlboro Street, Boston. He stated to her, she said, that 17 cases of infantile paralysis had followed vaccination. She read letters from the Rev. Earl C. Davis, Dr. Henry L. Houghton, and quoted from a pamphlet of Dr. Frederick, health physician in the city of Cleveland.

Dr. F. Mason Padelford, Fall River, discussed virus. "Since the whole nature of virus is not known," he said, "and since it does swarm with germs, I have not enough confidence in it to inject it into the arms of my child." A list of names of 100 doctors in Massachusetts who favored the measure was submitted to the committee. This list contained the names of doctors in every city and many towns in the Commonwealth. Two petitions, one from Palmer, and one from Pittsfield, containing nearly a thousand names in all, were left with the committee. Doctors who received calls during the hearing left their cards with the committee.

Mrs. Henderson, secretary of the Non-Compulsory Vaccination Society, filed with the committee a list of names of families in Boston who had suffered, she stated, from the results of vaccination. "In this work," she said as she turned to the committee, "we have with us the Christian Scientists; half of the homeopaths, more than 100 other physicians, and many others. I could recount to you for more than an hour some of the chief cases that have been brought to my attention."

## REAL ESTATE

A transaction in improved property has just been closed in the South End district whereby the Lexington Club sells to Jeannette Diamond a block of brick buildings at 923-927 Washington Street. There are four three-story brick buildings and one four-story brick building, occupying most of the 747 square feet of land. The total assessment amounts to \$75,300, which includes \$48,100 carried on the land.

Another smaller sale has just been closed through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc., for Martin Wax, owner of the three-story and basement brick house and 1100 square feet of land at 83 Warren Avenue near Clarendon Street, South End. This estate is taxed on a valuation of \$6500, of which \$3000 applies to the lot. Eugene N. Burnham bought for a home.

All the papers have just gone to record in the purchase of the Storer property at 468-472 Boylston Street near Berkeley Street, by the Woman's Board of Trade Building, Inc., who has just taken out a charter and will soon begin operations for the erection of a 12-story building. George Adams Woods, Devonshire Building, has full charge for the purchasers.

**NORTH END AND CHARLESTOWN**  
Abraham Werby has purchased the four-story brick house and lot of land at 3 Morton Street near Salem Street, North End, taxed in the name of Max Burack for \$4800, and the 556 square feet of land carries \$1800 of that amount.

Michael Kidduff and wife have purchased from Ellen Crowley the frame house and 3887 square feet of land, situated 5 Lexington Street near Tremont Street, and extending through to Madison Avenue, in Charlestown. The estate is assessed for \$3500 including \$2300 carried on the lot.

Final papers have this day been placed on record for the transfer of title to a frame house and 1080 square feet of land at 78 Bunker Hill Court, valued by the assessors at \$1800, which includes \$1100 land value. Mary A. McIlhenny et al were the grantors, and Patrick F. Joyce and wife the buyers.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Penniman rd., 10, Ward 25; Fred Winch, G. Priggen; brick garage.  
Chestnut Hill Ave., 208-213-217-221-225, Ward 25; Paritan Real Estate Trust, V. E. Harding; brick house.  
Queensbury St., 31-35, Ward 8; Herbert L. Mode, G. N. Jacobs; brick tenements.  
Brighton St., 115-117, Ward 5; E. E. Dickey et al.; alter tenements.  
Broad St., 23-27, Water St., 132, Ward 5; Employers Liability Co.; alter offices.  
West Broadway, 417-23, F. St., 127, Ward 9; F. N. Woolworth Co.; alter mercantile.  
Whittier St., 36, Ward 13; H. L. Horton; alter factory.  
Business St., 97-114, Ward 24; Becker Miller Co.; alter storeroom.

## SHIPPING NEWS

### BOSTON ARRIVALS

Steamers: Kansas (Br), James, Calcutta via Cape Town and St. Lucia; Cretan, Page, Philadelphia; Ontario, Bond, Norfolk; Governor Dingley, Lincoln, Portland, Me; Harvey H. Brown, McLean, Norfolk; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Steamers Janvold, Cienfuegos; Jose, Philadelphia; Hudson Maru, Bombay and Cape Town; Nicholas Cuneo, Cai, barien; Amanda, Manzanillo; Honduras, Kingston; H. C. Folger, London; Caddo, San Pedro via Panama Canal; Syria, Barry; Finland, Liverpool; Radiant, Tampico, with barge S. T. Co. No. 83; Edilio, Baltimore; Munamar, Nipe.

## MARKET BUREAU PLANS CONFERENCE IN ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Arrangements are now being made through the bureau of marketing of the State Department of Agriculture to hold in Atlanta May 1 and 2 one of the largest conferences in the history of the South for the purpose of furnishing solution to the problems of marketing now facing southern farmers, says the Constitution.

The announcement was made by Commissioner of Agriculture J. J. Brown, who also announced that he has a promise of the services of Lem B. Jackson to take charge of the marketing bureau of the department and work out a system of marketing for Georgia.

Mr. Jackson is to have charge of this work only temporarily. He has consented to organize this bureau for Mr. Brown, which will require several months, after which he is to have charge of other work for the department. The marketing bureau will then be turned over to some other capable man whom Mr. Brown has not yet selected.

The conference will comprise several hundred of the largest farmers in Georgia, bankers interested in farming operations, the heads of district agricultural schools, the State Agricultural College, Government agents in Georgia, the commissioners of agriculture of other southern states and a number of farming and farm markets experts from various parts of the country.

## JOHNS HOPKINS DINNER

The Johns Hopkins University Club of New England will hold its annual dinner at the Boston City Club on Saturday, D. L. F. Barker of the faculty of Johns Hopkins, Dr. William T. Porter of Harvard and Jeffrey R. Brackett of Simmons College will speak. Arthur W. Ewell of Worcester will preside.

## RECESS REPORT PLANS FOR THE ELEVATED URGED

Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge Explains to Legislative Committee the Recommendations Submitted by the Special Commission

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge, before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs today, urged the adoption of the special Recess Commission's recommendation to relieve the financial situation of the Boston Elevated.

"The reason the committee reported as it did," he said, "is that the Elevated is unable to finance itself. It cannot issue more bonds, because it has issued all it legally can; it cannot sell stock because the law says that it must sell it at par, while the market is many points below par."

He then outlined the commission's recommendation. The first, he said, was that the State should purchase the Cambridge Subway. That, he explained, was simply a matter of extending the public credit to the corporation, although the public would not lose, for the reason that the Elevated would pay the rental and the interest on the cost investment, just as it does in the case of all other tunnels in the city.

The abolition of the compensation tax, he went on, was another plan for relief offered by the commission to the company. This tax, he said, is not assessed on any other street railway and it would amount to relieving the road of a charge amounting to about \$160,000 a year.

A third proposal, he went on, was the return of the \$500,000 guaranty fund now held by the Commonwealth to secure the public against damage suits growing out of the construction of the elevated lines two decades ago. The necessity for that guaranty fund, he said, had passed; and its return to the Elevated would give it that much extra working capital.

"The commission would like," he said, "to have made a technical investigation, but it had neither the time nor the money at its disposal. We recommend that the Public Service Commission conduct one, to the end that the exact condition of the company be known."

He told of the manner in which the transfer problem was met by the commission. The abolition of transfers altogether was one of the projects considered, but the topography of the city of Boston and the contract which the Elevated has with the Commonwealth made it desirable to do as little about the reduction of transfers as possible. The commission was convinced by the company, however, that there is a great deal of abuse resulting from the indiscriminate giving of the paper transfers. The commission, with those facts before it, decided that the substitution of inclosed transfer points for the paper transfers would do away with much of the evil resulting from present conditions.

Representative Sherburne wished to know why the commission recommended that the State should take over the Cambridge subway, to which Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge replied that the city had the right to take it over now, but that "the Legislature would hardly want to force the city to take it over against the wishes of the people and officials." The only alternative was a recommendation that the State itself take it over.

"It is simply a process of the State lending its credit to the Elevated," he continued.

Prof. George F. Swain told the committee that if Boston is to have adequate transportation facilities something has to be done to help out the Elevated, as the company at present is unable to raise any additional capital. It is agreed, he said, that there is no water in the Elevated's stock and there have been no scandals connected with the management of the road. The whole question resolves itself, down to one of whether or not the people of Boston want adequate transportation facilities.

Following Professor Swain's testimony the hearing was continued to Friday morning.

## NEIGHBORS TO BE PROVIDED FOR FARMER SOLDIERS

OTTAWA, Ont.—In a memorandum to Sir Robert Borden with reference to facilities for settling returned soldiers on the land, G. Howard Ferguson explains Ontario's proposals, some of which may be mentioned. Farms containing not more than 80 acres will be laid out in such a manner as to bring the different farm houses as close together as possible, says the Citizen.

As soon as a soldier desires to go upon a farm and work for himself an 80-acre lot with a 10-acre clearing will be given to him free of charge. For each day's work that is done from the time he enters the training school at Monteth until he goes upon his clearing he will be paid a reasonable wage.

An advance up to \$500 will be made to cover the cost of stock, implements and equipment and any assistance in building that may be given, for which a lien will be taken against the settler's holdings and chattels.

The lien would be payable in 20 years at 6 per cent, but no payment on account of either principal or interest shall be required until after the expiration of three years.

At the expiration of five years from the settler locating upon his land, and upon the due performance of certain conditions in the meantime he will be entitled to receive a patent from the Crown. There are also facilities for cooperative marketing.

## COLORADO PARK PLANS ARE TO BE FULLY SURVEYED

Secretary Houston Reported as Having Arranged Western Trip in June Next

DENVER, Col.—Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture will visit Denver next June, says the Times, with the primary object of studying opportunities and possibilities in connection with the development of the Mt. Evans region and the general mountain parks system in the vicinity of Denver. His decision to come is one of the important developments of Mayor R. W. Speer's eastern trip.

While in Washington the Mayor had an extended interview with the Secretary, whose interest was demonstrated in his voluntary offer to come to Denver for several days in June for the purpose of making personal inspections in the region.

Legislation relating to recreational development by the Forestry Service is referred ultimately to Secretary Houston.

According to the Mayor, the present bill before Congress for a Mt. Evans highway has the disadvantage of being one of a large number of such proposals and that fact, together with the lateness of its introduction, is likely to prevent action. Other states have mountain development proposals. Denver's best chance, it has been intimated, may be in uniting its forces with other districts at the next session.

The Mayor also took up with representatives of various organ firms, who met him in Philadelphia, plans for the installation of the municipal pipe organ in the auditorium. Proposals will be referred to a committee from the Rotary Club and other citizens.

Among other matters taken up during the Mayor's trip were plans for the establishing in Denver of an industrial bureau and plans for the civic center.

## WAR POINTED TO AS LESSON FOR UNITED STATES

Opportunities Are Rich in Neutral Lands Says Foreign and Domestic Commerce Agent

CHICAGO, Ill.—Advice that American manufacturers develop foreign trade in other parts of the world than Europe and prediction that little more than a temporary check to export trade may be expected as a result of international complications with Germany, are features of a statement by Norman L. Anderson, commercial agent in charge of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says the Tribune.

"If Germany's new submarine warfare proves effective," said Mr. Anderson, "it is only too obvious that our exports must receive a severe shock with 77 per cent of these exports formerly going to the Allies unexpectedly cut off. This check, however, need be only temporary if the manufacturers will take steps for the development of their foreign trade in other parts of the world."

"The Far East, South Seas, Australia, South Africa, South America, and similar territories offer the permanent markets to which we should cater. It is fallacious to rely on European markets to take 77 per cent of our exports after the war," said Mr. Anderson, who continued:

"Now is the time for our manufacturers to concentrate on these permanent foreign markets and establish themselves before the mighty trading nations of Europe resume their commercial activities which bound these markets almost exclusively to them."

"Japan has taken quick advantage of opportunity to expand its overseas business. The United States, occupying as it does, a similar position, should develop its future markets also. During the last two years the United States has made great strides toward expansion of foreign commerce. Out of a total of \$5,481,423,000 for 1916, the Allies received 77 per cent."

Central and South American consular representatives, at a recent meeting in the La Salle Hotel, formulated and adopted a plan through which they hope to double trade between the United States and 21 Central and South American republics.

## UNION RESCUE LEAGUE

The Union Rescue League held its tenth annual dinner and twenty-seventh anniversary observance in Ford Hall last night with an attendance of about 650 persons. Frank F. Davidson, president of the league, made an address of welcome, and there were a number of informal addresses.

## You Can Dress Smartly On Your Income

You can have that individuality, that Parisienne smartness, which you have admired in the toilettes of women with far more means—and you can have twice as many frocks as you usually buy in a season. The secret is the Maxon Model Gown Shop. We purchase the choicest examples of the world's big fashion designers, after they have been shown on dress forms to illustrate the Parisienne modes.

We sell them for just about one-half what such garments usually cost you elsewhere. Our Spring showings are beginning to come in—If you can wear model sizes this is your opportunity. Come in and see them. You're never urged to buy.

Two Gowns for the Usual Price of One  
Prices \$15 up  
Street, Afternoon or Evening Wear  
No Catalog—No Approval Shipments

**MAXON Model Gowns**  
ESTD 1899 1587 BROADWAY AT 48th ST. NEW YORK

## Mandel Brothers Chicago

## March sales of home furnishings

Annual events, that most opportunely shall afford values of prime moment in myriad well-conceived plans for effective spring household renovation. Six sample specials, ready March 5:



Filet panel curtains in the March sale at 5.85

They have sheer voile body, with hand made filet motifs and cluny bands. Three widths: 40-inch, at 5.85; 50-inch, at 6.75; and 60-inch, at 8.85. Two other special lots at 10.85 to 26.50—all in three different widths.

On sale March 5



Oak kitchen cabinet—Sellers' famous make at 16.75

It is in golden oak finish and has porcelain enamel steel table top. Cabinet, with fittings, complete, as illustrated; extra value at 16.75. Electric iron in 6 lb. size, for family use; heavily nickel plated; complete with cord and attachment plugs; 2.45.

On sale March 5



9x12 royal wilton rugs—copies of orientals—at 49.50

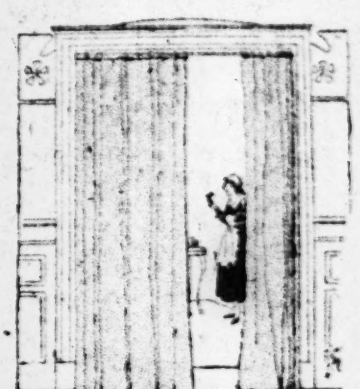
"Mahal" royal wiltons; also, copies of Chinese and oriental patterns. Fifth floor  
11.3x15 ... 85.50 9x15 ft. ... 68.50  
11.3x12 ... 68.50 9x9 ft. ... 43.50  
8.3x10.6 ... 45 36x68 inch. 8.50  
6x9 ft. ... 31 27x54 inch. 5.25  
4.6x7.6 ... 17.50 18x36 inch. 3



A baking casserole—8-inch—fire-proof—at 25c

Round shaped, earthenware casserole, white lined. The manifold usefulness of a baking casserole lends much more than ordinary interest to the 25c price. Identical casserole in nickel plated steel frame—see the illustration; a March sale attraction at 68c.

On sale March 5



Double faced portieres of velour, "seconds," at 15.50 pr.

100 pairs in a range of color combinations that have been classed among the season's heaviest sellers. They're of lustrous velour, and of the same quality on either side. The sketch but hints the portieres' effectiveness. Eighth floor

On sale March 5



Kitchen table with porcelain enamel top at 8.50

The table is in standard size, white enameled, and with porcelain enameled steel top. See illustration. Savory roaster, self basting and in oval shape; made of heavy grade polished steel; will hold a twelve pound roast or turkey; March feature at 95c. Sixth floor

On sale March 5

## WISCONSIN MASONS PLAN STATE HOME

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Wisconsin Masons are planning to build a Masonic home on their farm near Dousman, to cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The plans are now in the hands of a subcommittee. They will be submitted for approval to the Grand Lodge meeting in June, says the Journal.

The project for the Masonic home is the outgrowth of a gift several years ago of a farm of 319 acres by Willard Van Brunt, Horicon. It lies adjoining the village of Dousman on the north side, and is supplied with buildings, which include a brick residence, where as many Masons and their wives now live as it is possible to accommodate. Mr. Van Brunt gave the farm to the Wisconsin Masons, which developed it as far as was practicable. After a few years it was found that much more room was needed and it was decided that the Grand Lodge was the proper body to have charge of it.

Mr. Van Brunt offered the Grand Lodge \$200,000 provided it would take the property over and convert it into a home for Masons, their widows and orphans, and create a maintenance fund by an assessment of 50 cents on each Wisconsin member of the order per annum. The matter was under consideration for a time, and following the adjustment of some legal difficulties, the agreement was made. Last June the farm was transferred to the Grand Lodge. The value of the property is in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and in addition Mr. Van Brunt turned over \$200,000 in gilt-edged real estate securities.

## Speaking of Shoes

Just slip on a pair of Coward Shoes and enjoy the comfort that goes with them. You'll find these shoes the most satisfactory you have ever worn.

The Coward Shoe

will help to make walking and standing a pleasure; give your feet a new feeling of ease and freedom. For your feet's sake wear Coward Shoes.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Sold Nowhere Else

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(Near Warren Street)

\* Mail Orders Filled

Send for Catalog

### The Largest Hotel in the World

**HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA.** New York, will be a Statler-operated hotel.

With its 2200 rooms, 2200 baths, it will be larger than any other hotel now in existence or under construction—and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station.

The present Hotel Statler—at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit—are good hotels. That is why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-operated; and why another Hotel Statler (now building) will be opened at St. Louis this fall.

### HOTELS STATLER

**BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT**

650 Rooms	1000 Rooms	1000 Rooms
650 Baths	1000 Baths	1000 Baths

Now building at St. Louis and New York



## SHEEP RAISING ON INCREASE IN OKLAHOMA

Growth Shown by Statistics —  
Large Profit in Lambs—Edu-  
cational Bulletin Issued by A.  
& M. College

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—While the number of sheep in the United States decreased during the year 1916 by 3 per cent, the number in Oklahoma increased by 9 per cent, as shown by recent Government statistics, says the Oklahoman. The remarkable growth of the sheep industry in Oklahoma in recent years is indicative of the increasing importance of this State in supplying the necessities of national life.

More striking than the percentage figures are the statistics showing numerical increase. On Jan. 1, 1915, Oklahoma had but 76,000 sheep within its borders, while on Jan. 1, 1917, the number had increased to 104,000.

So important has this industry become in the State that the agricultural experiment station at A. and M. College has just issued a bulletin, "Sheep Husbandry in Oklahoma," by W. L. Carlyle and D. A. Spencer. This bulletin illustrated with photographs of best types for Oklahoma, is to be sent free to any farmer in the State.

The year 1915 was the best year for the sheep industry in Oklahoma. In that year, as shown by the bulletin authors, Oklahoma's sheep population increased by 25 per cent while the Nation showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. The gain made by Oklahoma was three times as great as for any other State during the same year.

That Oklahoma can profitably support an immensely greater number of sheep than now owned in the State is made clear by Carlyle and Spencer. Throughout the United States there is now an average of 16.2 sheep per square mile, while in Oklahoma the average is still but 1.3 sheep per square mile. The sheep industry was slow to start in Oklahoma, probably due to early cattle influences, but is now making more rapid progress than in any other State.

That sheep are profitable in Oklahoma is shown by statistics. The average weight of fleeces in the country ranges from 2.5 pounds in Georgia to 9.3 pounds in Washington, with a national average of 6.78 pounds. The Oklahoma average is seven pounds. With improvement in lines now going on in this State, this average should be increased materially.

Least some person should fear that the present increase in the sheep industry in this State will lead to overstocking, the following figures, showing percentage of various classes of livestock in the United States that are within the borders of Oklahoma, are presented: Horses 3.51 per cent, mules 6.18 per cent, cattle 2.78 per cent, swine 2.2 per cent, sheep .19 per cent. With only 1.3 sheep to the square mile, Oklahoma has not yet reached the danger point in the sheep movement.

Under the heading, "The Place of Sheep on Oklahoma Farms," the bulletin referred to has the following to say:

"Generally speaking, Oklahoma is not adapted to intensive sheep ranching, but rather to diversified farming with sheep as one branch of the livestock department. For the inexperienced to undertake sheep farming on a large scale at the outset would be decidedly unwise. The most logical plan is to begin with a small or moderate sized flock. By this method a farmer can gradually work into the business and learn about the care and management of sheep before extreme risks are undertaken with large numbers.

"Sheep are often spoken of as scavengers, but to realize their greatest possibilities it is not best to expect them to live on weeds and brush alone. Indeed, they will clean up large quantities of this kind of feed but they will need some good feed, such as fresh grass, in the summer, and wheat pasture, alfalfa hay and good silage for stover in the winter."

Two years ago the Agricultural and Mechanical College fitted up a bunch of winter lambs for the early market. They were sent to the Oklahoma City yards in mid-February, long before the spring lamb market opened in earnest. The lambs established a record price for that time and directed the attention of the packing house industry to the possibilities of winter lamb raising in Oklahoma. According to the bulletin authors, lambs will make as satisfactory growth in winter as in summer, and when finished at three to four months of age, bring fancy prices.

## RIGHT TO RAILROAD TAX IS QUESTIONED

PORTLAND, Me.—Whether the city of Portland, the various towns of the State where stockholders of the Maine Central reside, or the State of Maine were entitled to the sum of \$184,015.05 of the franchise tax on the Maine Central Railroad in the years 1915 and 1916, on account of the stock held by the Maine Railways Companies which a resolve now in the Legislature proposes to divide among the municipalities where Maine Central stockholders reside was the question discussed at a hearing before the committee on taxation, says an Augusta dispatch to the Express and Advertiser. The division is asked under the statute which provides that the State return from the railroad franchise tax to each municipality an amount equal to 1 per cent of the value of stock owned therein, on the claim that the Maine Railways Companies was a trusteeship for the benefit of all the stockholders.

## REFORESTATION IN LOUISIANA HELD UP BY TAXATION

National Lumber President Cites  
Austrian Method of Exemption  
While Growing

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Pointing out that Louisiana, the second largest producer of lumber, an industry which ranks second in the employment of men, and which holds the same position in the production of tonnage for railroads, is doing nothing to preserve its timber and that reforestation is actually prohibitive because of unfair taxation, R. H. Downman of New Orleans, president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, addressed the Association of Commerce recently, says the Times Picayune.

In the discussion which followed his informal talk on "The Lumber Industry and Its Relation to the Public Interest," it was asserted the lumber industry has a direct effect on population and that Mississippi already is beginning to feel the effect of the denuding of its forests. The inference was that Louisiana is in line to lose both money and workers by the indifference felt in this State and throughout the country to the rapidly diminishing timber supply.

"Pine takes from 30 to 40 years to reach saw log size," explained Mr. Downman. "Cypress requires a longer time to get to the same stage. Under the present system of taxation in Louisiana and many other states a tree would be worth approximately its weight in gold by the time it was usable by the sawmill."

"Louisiana is second only to Washington in the production of lumber," said Mr. Downman. "The lumber industry itself is second to the railroads in the employment of men and is but a little behind the coal business in providing tonnage for railroads. Yet the agitation for reforestation has been aimless in the past in a large measure for the very good reason that it can't take place under the present system of taxation. On the Pacific Coast, for instance, taxation has increased 1000 per cent in three years. Louisiana has had a big increase."

"The taxation plan, as now conducted, has had the effect of hastening the end of the timber supply. Owners are cutting their trees as rapidly as possible, even though in many cases they are obliged to sell at a loss. Thus overtaxation produces an oversupply and a weak market. It throws mills out of business and men out of employment."

Mr. Downman told of the plan in vogue in Austria, where the Government not only exempts from taxation land dedicated to reforestation, but provides the seed. Taxation begins in that country only when the trees are available for sawlogs. In France, he said, forests are owned by the Government and for every one cut another is planted.

"The ideal method," he said, "is no tax on timber land, but a reasonable assessment on the production of that land. In Louisiana, in contrast to this fashion, lumbermen are taxed three times—on their standing timber, the lumber in their yards, and the third time for conservation."

## URUGUAY HAS NEW TAX ON ADVERTISING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government of Uruguay has promulgated a new schedule of taxes on advertising in the city and department of Montevideo, says a Commerce Report. This schedule, which modifies the one promulgated a year ago, covers posted advertisements of all kinds, cut-outs, flashers, projected and carried advertising novelties, dogers and booklets. The taxes are levied according to the time, place and manner of display. An additional tax of 10 per cent on the advertising of alcoholic beverages is continued.

Theaters, circuses and moving picture shows must pay taxes in proportion to the number of performances given and the number of persons attending. Three prizes, amounting to 1000 pesos (\$1034) are to be given for the most artistic designs for the advertising on screens and billboards placed by the municipality of Montevideo along driveways and parks during the year. The executive board will call for bids on contracts for painting and placing such advertisements. This law is published in the Diario Oficial of Jan. 4, and is followed by regulations for its execution.

## CONNAUGHT TUNNEL IS ENGINEERING FEAT

CHICAGO, Ill.—In a review of construction done by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1916, notwithstanding the war, the cost of the Connaught Tunnel through Mt. MacDonald in the Selkirk Mountains is made public, \$6,500,000. This tunnel is the longest double track tunnel on this continent, the length being five miles. The world's record was made in the time in which it was completed.

Details regarding the tunnel given in this review include the following: "The tunnel will mean the elimination of several miles of sheds, will considerably reduce the distance connecting railway points and affect a big grade reduction. The amount of material taken from the bore is approximately 750,000 cubic yards, and weighs considerably over 1,500,000 tons. Much of the center portion of the bore was through solid rock. Previous to this the longest railway tunnel on the American continent was the Hoosac Tunnel, 4½ miles long, on the New York Central Railway line.

## IDAHO STATE DIVISION NOT PROBABLE NOW

Plan Launched in Legislature  
Not Favored by the People—  
Former Contest Which Is Re-  
called Reached Congress

PORTLAND, Ore.—The plan to create a new state out of the northern section of Idaho as launched in the present session of the Legislature, says a Boise dispatch to the Oregonian, is not likely to be successful. In fact it can be stated on excellent authority that the votes expected on final passage of the joint resolution authorizing the convening of a constitutional convention at Moscow, June 19, 1917, to draft a new constitution for the State to be ratified by the electors residing therein, will not be forthcoming.

Many of the level heads in the Legislature are opposed to what they term is the ill-timed resolution that would split the State in two. They frankly admit that while there is some merit behind the division plan it is absurd to think that Congress will give its consent to making two states out of one, which only has a population of 400,000 people; that unless either parts of Eastern Washington or Western Montana are secured to add to the proposed new State increasing its area, valuation and population, division either by the authority of the present Legislature or an act of Congress is out of the question.

The fostered plan to divide Idaho is not at all new. A similar plan progressed so far as to once reach the desk of President Grover Cleveland. His refusal to sign the division measure is the only thing that prevented division. In the early '80s annexation to Washington was the leading question in Idaho. It was fought out with a spirit that verged on the bitter. At that time Idaho was a territory and was represented in Congress by a delegate. That delegate was no less a personage than John Hailey, the veteran State Historian of Idaho, and Secretary of the State Historical Society. It is a peculiar coincidence that he has offices now in a room located between the present House of Representatives and Senate of the Idaho Legislature.

The bill passed in the first Congress of the Cleveland administration, 1884-1888, when Adlai Stevenson was Vice-President. It had gone through the session after a heated fight. Senator Voorhees of Indiana, "the tall Sycamore of the Wabash," gave his undivided support to the measure in the Senate of that session. It went to President Cleveland, where it received a "pocket" veto—that is, was allowed to lapse by the mere process of failing to receive his signature, although he did not actually veto it. He did nothing.

Probably nothing has so aroused the Legislature and the people of the State as the single and tristate division plans, the former of which was launched in both Houses of the present session, and the second strongly urged for consideration. Unheralded, the State division propaganda was launched, awakening the people of the State to the fact that the Legislature was actually in session. There is surprising sentiment in the Legislature for division. Many of the members feel that the north is a separate and distinct part of Idaho, and that the south has the same distinction; that the industries and interests of both are distinct and direct communication that would bring them together is lacking.

One solution to eliminate this sectional difference, as advanced by a member of the present Legislature, is that not only direct north and south highways be built, but a north and south railroad financed. It is contended that once the two ends of the State are linked by better highways and railroads the chances of difference between them being eliminated will greatly improve. Unless this is done, it is pointed out, the barrier will remain to the detriment of the entire State.

## MUSIC NOTES

At Agassiz House, Cambridge, Tuesday afternoon, the Radcliffe Musical Association gave a concert, presenting Miss Marguerite Harding, contralto, and the Whittemore Trio (Miss Elinor and Miss Martha Whittemore and Wells Weston). The contralto, with Miss Helena Soren as her accompanist, sang Tchaikowsky's "Pilgrim Song," Henschel's "Morning Hymn," Maney's "Sweetheart, Sigh No More," and Daniels' "Fields of Ballyclare" and "Daybreak." The chamber music players performed the allegro of Rubinstein's trio, op. 52, a lento by Chaminade, Moussorgsky's "Une Larme" and a Brahms Hungarian dance. Miss Elinor Whittemore, violinist, interpreted three Indian sketches by Burleigh.

## AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—Mme. Bernhardt in "Cleopatra" and "Jeanne d'Arc." 8. Colonial—"The Love Mill." 8. Copley—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back." 8:10. Hollis—Julia Arthur in "Serenada." 8:10. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45. Plymouth—"Getting Married." 8:10. Shubert—"Eileen." 8:10. Tremont—"Miss Springtime." 8. Wilbur—"The Blue Paradise." 8:10. Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45. Boston Opera House, 2. Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, 7. Colonial, Hollis Shubert, Tremont, 2:15. Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

## INVESTIGATION OF WATERS OF THE WINNIPEG RIVER

Recommendation That Control  
of Certain Portions Be Kept  
by Dominion Government

OTTAWA, Ont.—The policy of the Dominion Water Power Branch is to encourage desirable development of water-power resources. A report on the Winnipeg River Power and Storage Survey investigation, begun in 1914, states the ground covered and some of the conclusions reached. "The Winnipeg River," says the report, "forms the natural source of power for the city of Winnipeg and for Southern Manitoba. The reach of the river covered in the power studies extends from Lake Winnipeg to the headwaters of the city of Winnipeg municipal plant at Point du Bois, and comprises practically the entire drop of the river in Manitoba. The channel of the Winnipeg River follows the general trend of rivers flowing through this district in which the Laurentian granite lies practically on the surface. The river is, to a large extent, composed of deep, broad basins, with but little current, broken by abrupt changes in level at the various falls and rapids. These pitches 'take place' at, and are occasioned by, granite outcrops which are invariably in evidence on both river banks and in the stream bed. At such points the bed rises at a higher elevation than the bed of the river in the pond above, and is, in fact, the controlling feature governing the level of the lake-like expanses. As a result, the drops are generally well concentrated, and the hydraulic gradient between the various falls and rapids is usually negligible, a combination of circumstances which renders possible the utilization for power purposes of practically the entire fall in the river. The reach below the Lower Seven Sisters, and the Pinawa channel, are the only sections of the river where it has been necessary to sacrifice any considerable portion of the drop."

"The two proposed Seven Sisters developments are located on the main channel of the Winnipeg River, which is here divided, a portion of the flow taking place through the back, or Pinawa channel, on which is located the power plant of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, and finding its way into the eastern end of Lac du Bonnet. The discharge in the river, over and above that necessary to properly operate the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company's plant, is available for development throughout the reach of the Seven Sisters Falls. As a result of this division of the river, it will not be profitable to undertake the development of the Seven Sisters reach until such time as the river flow has been regulated. In view of the conflicting interests affected, it is essential that the control of the headwaters of the Upper Seven Sisters plant be kept in the hands of some independent body, such as the Dominion Government, in order that all interests may be fully protected and that the river may be regulated for the benefit of all concerned."

## IMMIGRATION TAX IS NOT IMPOSED UPON TOURISTS

TORONTO, Ont.—The new United States Immigration Bill, which raised the immigration admission fee from \$4 to \$8 to Canadians or aliens from Canada desiring to become residents of the United States, will not interfere with local excursion travel between Toronto, Niagara Falls and Lewiston, says the Globe. Neither will it seriously affect the relations of the residents of the Canadian and American towns along the Niagara frontier.

Learning that the fee was to be raised, W. E. Burke, assistant manager of the Canada Steamship Lines, instructed John T. Twohey, the company's attorney at Washington, to forward for the information of patrons of the steamers of the amended act as it applies to Canada, which is as follows:

"So far as travel between Canada and the United States is concerned, practically the only change in the present regulations will be that part of the act embodying limitation for 'temporary stay' of Canadians crossing the border. All aliens, whether Canadians or not, otherwise admissible, who enter the United States with intent to remain permanently in the United States must pay a fee of \$8. Aliens, including Canadians, who have been residents of Canada for at least one year immediately preceding such entry to the United States for 'temporary stay,' or aliens in transit through the United States will not be obliged to pay the fee. Visitors to the United States who have been residents of Canada a year or more will be permitted to remain for a month or more, while those who have been residents less than a year will be limited to 'in transit' privileges."

## MINIMUM WAGE BILL

Three measures designed to limit the powers of the Minimum Wage Commission by taking away the penalties and enforcement powers vested in that body and to change the law governing the appointment of wage boards so as to give the employers a wider latitude, were heard before the legislative Committee on Social Service at the State House today.

## AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 4, AT 3:30  
FAMOUS BELGIAN VIOLINIST  
YSAYE  
Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Now.

## McCreery's Annual March Silk Sale

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND YARDS OF SILKS  
OFFERING THE BEST VALUES

Largest variety of weaves and styles  
and most complete color assortments in America  
yard 48c to 1.95

All the Silks in this Sale are "McCreery Silks" of the usual dependable quality, and this season's styles. The following are in complete assortments of Evening, Reception and Street Colors, also White, Cream or Black.

Chiffon Crepe de Soie, superior quality, 40 inches wide	yard 98c
Georgette Crepe, 40 inches wide	yard 1.28
Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide	yard 1.28
China Silk, 36 inches wide	yard 68c
Imperial Dress Satin, 36 inches wide	yard 1.50
Satin Charmeuse, 40 inches wide	yard 1.95

## Rich Novelty Dress Silks

In choice designs and latest fashionable colors, including Pompadour and Oriental Taffetas, French and Military Plaids and Stripes.

yard 1.45

## Imported Novelty Striped Washable Shirting Silks

In a wide range of latest styles and colors, including the New Peppermint Candy Stripes; 32 inches wide.

yard 98c

Genuine Chinese Natural Ecu Shantung Pongee	yard 75c, 98c and 1.25
Japanese Habutai in Black or White	yard 48c, 65c, 85c, 98c and 1.25
Genuine Black Rajah Pongee	yard 98c
Black Dress Satin	yard 1.50, 1.75 and 1.95

## James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

## MISS HELEN WARE, VIOLINIST, APPEARS

Miss Helen Ware, Violinist—Recital in Steinert Hall, with Maurice Eisner playing the piano accompaniment, evening of Feb. 27. The program: Concerto in D minor, Bruch; sonata in B minor, for violin and piano, Bach; ballade, Dvorak; Hungarian love song and Hungarian camp songs arranged Ware, Hungarian fantasy, Ware; five Swedish dances, Bruch; waltz caprice, Wieniawsky.

Miss Ware gave a vigorous, broad reading of the Bruch D minor concerto and a scholarly, yet entertaining, interpretation of the Bach B minor sonata. Both she and her pianist were thoroughly familiar with their texts; and their performance, if not of the most finished order, was always commanding. They are well-equipped artists for practical concert work, capable, apparently, of taking care of themselves in the presence of any sort of people who assemble to hear music. They evidently make their first business the capture of their audience, and their next the unfolding of the thought of their composers. Their main anxiety seems to be that their appearance before the public shall be effective and successful. Their desire after that is to make people meditate a few moments on the meaning of allegro, andante and scherzo.

At the outset on Tuesday evening they may have put in motion a harder drive for attention than was necessary with a Boston audience. They were certainly noisier than there was any need of their being in a place so

acoustically responsive as Steinert Hall. But a strong attack is never altogether inadvisable, even in an enterprise concerned with the fine arts. The question is rather of the behavior of the attacking party when it becomes victorious. The violinist and pianist, aware from the reception of the Bruch playing that they were masters of the situation, went at the music of Bach with a controlled enthusiasm that suited the temper of the house perfectly. And when they reached the sentimental section of the program, including the Bohemian music of Dvorak and the Hungarian music of Miss Ware's own arranging and composing, they attained a novelty and charm of expression that well justified their calling the town out to hear them.

## CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

Recommendation for an appropriation of \$80,000 for erection of an annex to the Cambridge High and Latin School was sent to the Cambridge City Council last night by Mayor Rockwood. The communication was referred to the committee on public property and institutions.

## EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS DINE

The Employment Managers Association executive board dined last evening at the Hotel Lenox. It was voted to limit the membership to 200 business firms. Arrangements were made for attending the National conference in Philadelphia on April 2 and 3.



THE KNABE

Leo Ornstein and the Knabe Piano

THE KNABE  
GRAND FAMILY

Five distinct types and sizes of Grand Pianos, all of the supreme quality of tone and action and of distinctive case design, which has been known and recognized by the musical world for 79 years.

Mignonette Grand—Mahogany	\$750
Mignon Grand—Rosewood or Ebonized	\$850
Small Parlor Grand—Rosewood or Ebonized	\$950
Parlor Grand—Mahogany	\$1050
Parlor Concert Grand—Rosewood or Ebonized	\$1200
Concert Grand	\$1500

Convenient Terms of Payment arranged. Pianos taken in exchange.

WAREROOMS  
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St  
New York



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In the  
NEMO WONDERLIFT  
CORSET you will find

QUALITY  
Combined with  
TRUE ECONOMY

STRENGTH  
Combined with  
DELICATE GRACE

COMFORT  
combined with  
BEST FASHION

There is a stroke of finality about the WONDERLIFT models that is not found in other corsets.

Every woman should know and examine the WONDERLIFT.

Wonderlift models, for every type of figure, at \$5.00. Other models, more elaborate (also extra sizes)—\$7.50, \$10 and \$12.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Nemo Fashion Institute, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 11, AT 3:30  
N.M.E.

GALLI-CURCI

The Event of the Musical Season  
Tickets \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00

JULIA CULP Sunday Aft., March 18  
FRIEDA HEMPEL Sun. Aft., March 25

JORDAN HALL  
TOMORROW, March 1st, at 8 P. M.  
An Illustrated Lecture by  
Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals

ON  
THE PANAMA CANAL

Under the Auspices of Miss Hervey's School  
Association for the Benefit of its Charities.  
Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c, on sale at Herrick's.

SYMPHONY HALL  
Traveltalks  
Color Views  
Motion Pictures

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This Fri. Eve. At And Sat. Mat. At  
THE NEW CHINA  
"IMPRESSIONS OF 1917"  
TICKETS 25c to \$1.50. NOW.

JORDAN HALL  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 3, AT 3  
HELEN STANLEY  
Song Recital  
(Prima Donna Soprano Chicago Opera Co.)  
Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.



# POLO DATES FOR CORONADO PLAY ARE GIVEN OUT

Some of the Best Players in the  
United States Will Compete  
for Trophies Next Month —  
Four Classic Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CORONADO, Cal.—Maj. C. G. Ross, manager of polo, has announced the following dates for the four polo classics this season at the Coronado Country Club:

Pacific coast junior championship trophy March 1 to 6.  
California challenge trophy, March 7 to 11, entries close March 2.  
Hudson Handicap, March 12 to 14, entries close March 5.  
Pacific coast all-America trophy, begins March 13; entries close March 14.

The polo colony now at Coronado includes some of the best players in the United States, such as M. L. Stevenson, Earle Hopping, Foxhall Keene, whose nine goal rating is the highest of any player in America except the members of the international teams. Col. Max Fleischmann, Carleton Burke, Lieut. W. A. Robertson Jr. (the young army aviator who was lost for a week on the Mexican desert with Col. H. G. Bishop when he mistook the upper end of the Gulf of California for the Salton Sea) and many other Army and civilian players. More than half of the finest obtainable polo ponies are assembled at Coronado, including W. H. Dunne's fine string.

The junior championship probably will have five teams entered. The trophy is open to teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 12 goals, only one player with a rating of five goals or more being allowed on each team. The trophy becomes the property of the club winning it three times. It was won in 1912 by Coronado, in 1913 by the all-Hawaiian team, in 1914 by San Mateo, in 1915 by Onwentsia and in 1916 by Coronado.

The California challenge trophy is open to teams of four without handicap and becomes the property of the team winning it three times. Coronado and Midwick each have two plays on the cup and this season's play may decide its permanent ownership. The trophy was won in 1909 by Burlingame, 1911 English team, 1911 Pasadena, 1912 San Mateo, 1913 and 1914 by Coronado, 1915 and 1916 by Midwick.

The Hotel del Coronado cups are contested under handicap and individual cups are given members of the winning team. Midwick players carried off the trophies last year.

The Pacific Coast All-American polo trophy is a perpetual trophy, which was instituted in 1909. Conditions governing the event call for the entry of teams from "two recognized polo clubs foreign to the State of California." In three of the eight seasons since the trophy was offered this condition was not met and the event was omitted. The Burlingame team won in 1909, the English four in 1910, Pasadena 1912, Coronado 1913 and Onwentsia in 1915.

**PHILADELPHIA SQUAD OFF**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The first squad of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club left Tuesday for

the spring training camp in Florida. In the squad were eight pitchers and two catchers, accompanied by Manager Connie Mack. They will go to Ft. Pierce, Fla., where they will work out until March 1, when they will join the regulars at Jacksonville.

**DARTMOUTH SEVEN ELECTS**  
HANOVER, N. H.—R. D. Bickford of Rochester, N. Y., was unanimously elected captain of the Dartmouth College hockey team Tuesday.



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## IN THE LIBRARIES

Some popular methods of raising library funds are described in a recent number of the Wisconsin Library Bulletin. The article states that in Wisconsin a large variety of entertainments have been tried with varying degrees of success; that those which seem especially popular are library balls and dances, chain luncheons, plays, lectures and tag-days. Experience has proved that in small towns where the cost is well known there are few library benefits which can compete with home-talent plays. Lectures are mentioned as being particularly adapted to bringing about one of the most important by-products of library benefits—an increased circulation of reading matter. It is always possible to precede and follow up lectures with related books and if it is known that these are at the library, larger circulation is sure to follow. Ways of making tag-day a thorough success are extensive newspaper and moving picture publicity, special "good fellow" tags, pennants on wagons and automobiles, posters, dividing the town into districts with a house-to-house canvass, and "taggers" in the business section.

Pictures for home wall decoration are now being lent by the art department of the St. Louis Public Library to borrowers who will agree to provide suitable frames. The pictures available for this purpose are 96 small reproductions in color of paintings in European galleries. They may be kept six weeks.

A correspondent has sent to the Branch Library News published by the New York Public Library what he considers the 10 most beautiful lines in English poetry. In commenting on the list the News states that few persons will agree with this correspondent entirely but that it may interest some readers to see how many of the lines they can place correctly or to look up the ones which are not familiar. Here is the list:

- "When to the sessions of sweet silent thought"
- "It is a beautiful evening, calm and free"
- "I love you to the level of every sky's most doleful need"
- "The whom a dream hath possessed treads the impassable marches"
- "Bright star, would I were steadfast as thou art"
- "She walks in beauty like the night"
- "Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest"
- "Dimmed magic casements opening on the wastes of water"
- "She dwelt among the untrodden ways"
- "When night comes, I bury my face in my arms and dream that my paper boats float on and on under the midnight stars"

Librarians are often advised to make use of the local press in making the community more familiar with the public library and its resources. Some librarians, accordingly, have adopted the custom of publishing library news in one or more of the local papers every week or so. A good example of what kind of news makes interesting reading is found in a recent number of the Bangor Commercial under the heading in bold type, "At Bangor Public Library." Librarian Charles A. Flag is responsible for the column from which the following excerpts are taken:

This library has been made a depository for the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of Washington, D. C.

Again this week the library has been in Augusta representing the Maine Library Commission at legislative hearings on measures affecting the general library interests of the State. The Governor in his budget message has recommended that the \$200 appropriation annually for a number of years for the so-called "stipends" be discontinued.

In one way this affects Bangor particularly as we have the largest stipend of any library in the State; but the small country library receiving only \$25 or \$30 may find the deprivation almost a vital one. In case the Governor's plan is adopted just as it stands, we believe this particular recommendation will arouse vigorous protest.

The high school senior seeking material for a graduation essay is a frequent visitor to the reading and reference rooms. We take advantage of this opportunity to say that the library has much material suitable for this use.

Our book-plates representing the Mead, Hersey, City of Bangor, State of Maine and Patten funds have, because of their beauty and the reputation of their designer, Sidney Smith, attracted the attention of book-plate collectors outside the State. From library collectors we have received through gift and exchange the beginning of a collection of book-plates, which are mounted and ready to be shown upon request to persons interested.

New college catalogues in the reference room are Tuffs, Mt. Holyoke and Dartmouth.

A request comes from the Western Union Telegraph office for another traveling library for the messenger boys employed by the company.

At the twenty-first annual meeting of the consolidated public libraries of New Orleans, H. L. Gill, the librarian, reported that circulation had now passed the half million mark for the first time. Among the proposals made were those for a closer cooperation with the schools and for the extension of civil service to applicants for positions as library assistants.

Traveling libraries are furnished in the following languages by the Minnesota Public Library Commission: Finnish, French, German, Norwegian, Polish and Swedish. Groups of six books in any of these languages are added to any traveling library upon request. The demand for these books is steadily increasing and many of them are lent to public libraries which cannot supply the need.

The use of package libraries has shown a greater increase than any other department of the traveling libraries during the past two years. These package libraries are individuals preparing papers or debates, or readers pursuing some special line of study. No systematic attempt has

yet been made to provide fiction and general reading in this way, though many requests are received for such books, which are furnished whenever possible.

At a recent meeting of the library board of Vancouver a delegation from North Vancouver appeared to ask for the establishment of a branch on the north shore. The people of North Vancouver, the delegation stated, were willing to guarantee the safety of any books lent to them, and also to pay the rent of a place where they might be kept. The request is being carefully considered.

The librarian in Kilbourne, Wis., is giving instruction in library methods to high school students who will receive credit at school for lectures attended and practice work done. From these students apprentices for the library will be selected.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**Remedy for Food Costs**  
SPRINGFIELD UNION—The remedy for the high cost of food, according to State Food Commissioner John J. Dillon of New York, lies in "a direct, efficient and economic system of distribution from the farm direct to the consumer through a terminal wholesale market system and the retail store." Commissioner Dillon does not claim originality for this idea, but he is deeply impressed by its apparent soundness. And it is sound, if it would always, or in a majority of cases, work out according to theory. Any attempt to apply it to the potato situation would, however, have met with instant discouragement from the Maine farmers, who have been holding back their crops for exorbitant prices. Comparatively small quantities of potatoes were sold by the Maine farmers for less than \$5 a barrel, and while many of the farmers are unloading now at \$6 and \$6.25 a barrel, others are holding out for a flat \$7 rate. The present food scarcity, due in some measure to the reduced size of crops, but more to the large foreign demand for all farm products, gives the farmers their opportunity to dispense with middlemen and secure huge profits for themselves, but in ordinary times, when the supply is plentiful and the demand normal, the farmer is more or less at the mercy of the middleman, and, doubtless, then they would welcome a system that would enable them to sell directly to the consumer at a fair price for both.

**Ecuador's Scheme for a Congress**  
ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT-CHRONICLE—The proposal from Ecuador for a congress of nations on this hemisphere to take "the necessary measures for securing a continental expression for the guarantee of the rights of neutrality and, if it is possible, for the alleviation of the rigors of war," might, under some circumstances, be worthy of consideration. The fact, however, that the proposal was called out by Carranza's note suggesting an embargo on foodstuffs and munitions of war means that some care will have to be taken in scrutinizing the program for such a conference, or the United States may find that it is merely encouraging mischievous agents of the Teuton propaganda, who are known to be at work all over the New World, trying to strike an effective blow at Germany's enemies. Central and South American countries are fertile ground for such activities, in some respects, for money will buy Government as well as private influence. The enormous sum spent by Teutonic agents in the United States in the early stages of the war, for the purpose of crippling concerns that were manufacturing munitions of war, shows how far such men would willingly go if they thought they had any chance of accomplishing any results of any importance. Just now, in this country, they are obtaining their most effective results by working on the sensibilities of the pacifists. But in countries to the south of us pacifism has not become a popular cult.

**A Restive Minor Party**  
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—There are signs of political weariness in that band of faithful one-idea partisans, the Prohibition Party. The only party that puts prohibition in its platform, it stands still and grows not at all, while one after another the states go dry. In the election last November but 9000 votes were added to the 208,000 polled four years before, and yet the total was below the party's high-water mark. No wonder some of the brethren are asking each other of what use it is to maintain an organization separate and apart, when the brunt of the work of drying up the Nation is carried by others. But the movement to join with other organizations in the push for National and State prohibition has been postponed until after the congressional elections of next year. A recent party conference decided to go on as before, unless Mr. Bryan should succeed in his self-appointed task of capturing the Democracy for prohibition. Then it was conceded, there might be an amalgamation. But apparently many members of the party are growing restive under the plan of sacrificing their political freedom to prohibition, only to see their main idea carried into effect by others.

**BOWDOIN FAVORS TRAINING**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor, BRUNSWICK, Me.—An officers' training corps is a probability at Bowdoin, and the enrollment of nearly half the college indicates that the students are largely in favor of the movement. The faculty committee, composed of Prof. Herbert C. Bell, Prof. Paul Nixon and Prof. Miles E. Langley, has set before the students two plans, one to last two years and the second similar to that in force at Harvard.

## NOTES ON POLITICS

The Massachusetts Legislature is stirred over the recent cutting out by the Senate Ways and Means Committee of a proposed appropriation for an investigation of telephone rates and services. "However," the Senate after a lengthy debate restored the appropriation and gave fresh encouragement to the proponents of this investigation, which civic organizations and many legislators have been urging for five years. For two years the Public Service Commission has recommended an investigation and at the 1916 legislative session of the Legislature officials of the telephone companies expressed a willingness for an investigation but wished to be excused in 1916 because of a pending readjustment of certain affairs of the companies at that time.

Considerable mystery at present surrounds the political situation in Sweden. A rigid censorship is evidently preventing any definite statements on the matter, but the latest dispatches from Stockholm indicate a serious disagreement between the First and Second Chamber in the Swedish Diet over the question of a vote to cover the cost of the neutrality guard, which Sweden has maintained practically since the commencement of the war. The three great political parties in Sweden, namely, the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Socialists, are curiously evenly matched, and this renders the political situation at any time uncertain. The last general election, which was fought largely on the necessity for the increase of national defense, resulted in the return of 86 Conservatives, 71 Liberals and 72 Socialists.

Persons interested in the normal development of the overseas commerce of the United States hope that the agitation behind the so-called Webb measure, now pending in Congress, to permit combinations for export trade, is of such a character that it will produce more immediate results than the amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, which granted banks the privilege of uniting in the organization and maintenance of branches in other countries. It appeared that the amendment was sought by a substantial portion of the banking and industrial interests and certainly commercial organizations were ardent in their demand for it. The amendment was passed by Congress on Sept. 7, 1916. More than four months later H. P. Willis, secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, publicly announced that no branches had been established and said, "I am not aware of any proposals to create them that are likely to come to a head in the near future."

One of the most interesting features of the present political situation in the United Kingdom is the opportunity which it is affording the undersecretary to show his ability. Secretaries of State are concentrating, more and more, on the work of their departments, and are leaving official statements in the House and the answering of innumerable questions to the undersecretary. A notable instance is, of course, Lord Robert Cecil, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs who is constantly in the public eye. Then there was the remarkable statement in the House of Lords, a short time ago by Lord Lytton one of the secretaries for the Admiralty on the submarine question; whilst Mr. Steel-Maitland, Undersecretary for the Colonies, Mr. Hayes Fisher, Undersecretary for the Local Government Board, Lord Islington, Undersecretary for India, have all figured prominently, from time to time, in the matter of answering questions or making official pronouncements in the House.

Virginia's scheme of placing responsibility for liquor-law enforcement in the hands of one commissioner is rapidly finding favor in other parts of the South. South Carolina is one of the latest States to come out for the removal of liquor-law enforcement from the Governor's office to the office of a commissioner of enforcement named by the Legislature. The plan, of course, is to remove the question of administration of the liquor laws from politics. The present Governor, Mr. Manning, has enforced the law, but, of course, it is not known how the Governor who succeeds him will stand upon the question. It is being urged that the Legislature take steps immediately to place the liquor-law enforcement in a position where future political considerations may not affect it.

The Commercial-Appeal of Memphis, Tenn., discussing the possibility of the clubs of that city being wound up under the stringent "dry" laws just passed by the Legislature, says that if a man merely uses his club as a place to drink, the clubs had better be out of existence, and that if a club cannot live without a liquor annex it has no right to live at all.

The long expected "war debate" which took place, recently, in the Spanish Cortes must be regarded as a distinct triumph for the Premier, Count de Romanones. Not only did he secure from his great political opponent Señor Dato the admission that the debate had been equally beneficial to the Government and the country; but he entirely satisfied several important "minorities" previously opposed to his policy. Every month that passes adds to the Count's reputation as a statesman. As was shown by his recent "resignation" when this course was quite clearly the only one by which he could enable the King to give evidence of his support, he is always ready to take courageous action and he generally succeeds in securing a fairway for his liberal views.

Equal suffrage will not down in Arkansas. When it became evident recently that a constitutional convention is likely to be called for the purpose of going over the State's organic law, the proponents of equal suffrage

bills then in the Legislature, withdrew their measures, believing that it would simplify matters if an equal suffrage provision were written into the proposed new Constitution. Now it develops that a bill to permit women to vote in primary elections will be introduced into the Legislature. If successful, the measure would practically give women full suffrage in Arkansas, as the choice of all State and most of the county, municipal and township officials is virtually decided in the Democratic primaries. A bill similar to this Arkansas measure has been introduced into the Texas Legislature.

What course the Socialist Party in the United States will pursue in 1920, and its policy for the next four years, will probably be decided at a national convention to be held in September. The holding of the regular national convention prior to election proves to have been missed greatly by the party membership.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Harry A. Garfield, whose candidacy for the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts is announced, is a son of James A. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States. Like his father, Harry A. Garfield graduated from Williams College. Having decided on a life of scholarly and educational pursuits, he found a chance to teach history at a famous eastern school. But law and its practice soon claimed him, and he began to rise at the Cleveland (O.) bar, at the same time teaching in Western Reserve University. In the course of time education triumphed over law, and he accepted the chair of politics at Princeton University, where he remained five years, until called to the presidency of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., a post which he filled since 1908. When in Cleveland Mr. Garfield, like his younger brother, James R., was active in civic movements; and since he entered the academic world he has indicated in a variety of ways his continuing interest in political and social problems. Western Massachusetts is likely to endorse President Garfield's candidacy; and if she does, the convention will have few members as competent as he to deal with political reconstruction from the standpoint of historical evolution and comparative lawmaking.

Cheeseman A. Herriek, president of Girard College, Philadelphia, newly chosen president of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, is a native of New York, but owes his formal education to Illinois and to Pennsylvania, the State Normal School of the one and the university of the other Commonwealth having given him degrees. As a teacher he has had experience in the graded schools of New York State and of Illinois, and as an administrator he has held important positions in Philadelphia, passing from the school of commerce of the Central High School of that city to the William Penn High School, and thence to his present position, in 1910. He has lectured much in extension of university teaching schemes; has shared in the deliberations and official duties of many of the progressive educational organizations of the country administered on a national scale, and is the author of many books dealing with education of a practical type.

John Henry Jowett of New York City, who has been invited to become pastor of Westminster Chapel, London, in succession to G. Campbell Morgan, is now in charge of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, formerly made famous by the pastorate of the Rev. John Hall, D. D. Mr. Jowett is a native of Halifax, England, won his M. A. degree at the University of Edinburgh, and later studied at Oxford University. He began his ministry in the Independent or Congregational denomination in a church at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and remained there until he was called to Carr's Lane Church, Birmingham, England, a church made famous by Dr. Dale. In 1911 Mr. Jowett was called to the New York church, and since arriving in New York has drawn large congregations. He is a religious rather than a theological or scholastic type of leader.

Edward George Villiers Stanley, Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for War, is one of the best-known figures in the present British Government. At Lord Kitchener's request, in the autumn of 1915, he undertook the direction of recruiting for the army, and it was on his initiative that the "group" system was started and attained considerable success. Lord Derby was educated at Wellington College, England, and for 10 years he was an officer in the Grenadier Guards. During part of this time he acted as aide-de-camp to his father, then Governor-General of Canada. After his return to England he was returned to Parliament for the West Houghton Division of Lancashire. When the Unionists came into office, he became one of the junior whips of the party. In 1899 and 1900 he served in South Africa, first as chief postal censor, and then as private secretary to Lord Roberts. Lord Derby has also held the posts of Financial Secretary to the War Office and Postmaster-General.

## WORKINGMEN FORM PROTECTIVE CLUB

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—In the belief that workingmen need a centralized organization to look out for their legislative needs, 35 men of this city, both union and non-union workers, met recently and formed the Workingmen's Protective Political Association, says the Oklahoman.

The new organization is to be governed by the ideal of securing equitable treatment for wage-earners through their representatives in the Legislature and Congress. They announce themselves as being willing to go to any length to achieve their ends, with the one understanding that they will work open and above-board.

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LEGALITY OF APPOINTMENT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—M. Paul Aubriot, Deputy, has handed a written question to the President of the Chamber in which a doubt is thrown on the legality of the decree of Dec. 26, 1916, appointing General Joffre Marshal of France. The decree was signed by the Minister of War and countersigned by the Minister of Finance, as required by Article 55 of the law of February, 1901.



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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## SMALL VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON EXCHANGES

Price Tendency Generally Downward, but Little Activity in Any Group—Bethlehem Steel Weak Feature of New York

Although irregular, the early New York stock market on the whole was weak today. There were only comparatively few wide changes in the first 15 minutes, but what there were amounted to substantial declines. Lehigh Valley was active and lost more than a point. American Locomotive, American Smelting, International Mercantile Marine preferred, Reading and Westinghouse were other heavy losers to varying degrees. American Smelting was off 1 1/2 points.

There was not much to the fore part of today's session in the Boston stock market.

American Zinc was up half a point and Gulf common that much lower than yesterday's final figures. New England Cotton Yarn changed hands at an advance of five points over the previous sale.

Both markets were generally steady late in the first half hour. Lee Rubber was weak in New York. Cotton Yarn gained another five points in Boston.

The volume of business transacted on the New York exchange during the first half of the session was exceedingly small. There was very little trading in the issues usually active. At midday some moderate losses were recorded. Bethlehem Steel, when issued, opened off 1 1/4 at 112 1/4 and declined more than 2 points further. American Smelting was off 1 1/2 at the opening at 98 1/4 and receded to 97 1/4. Lee Rubber opened off 1/4 at 19 and declined 1 1/2 further. Lehigh Valley opened off 1/2 at 71 1/2 and dropped to 70 1/2 before midday. Columbia Gas was up 1/2 at the opening at 41 1/4 and advanced a point further.

The Boston market continued dull and almost featureless throughout the first half of the session. The various Bethlehem Steel issues were distinctly weak in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour the general tone was quiet and heavy.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold...	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Alaska Ju...	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Allis-Chalmers...	25 1/2	25 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Allis-Chalmers...	82	82	82	82
Am Ag Chem...	88	88	88	88
Am B Sugar...	88 1/2	88 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Can...	43	43	42	42 1/2
Am Can pf...	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Car Fr...	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64
Am Cot Oil...	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am H & L...	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11
Am H & L pf...	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61
Am Ice Sec...	19	19 1/2	19	19
Am Linsced...	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Loco...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Loco pf...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Smelt...	98 1/2	98 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Smelt pf...	112	112	112	112
Am Steel...	60	60	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Steel pf...	100	100	100	100
Am Sugar...	111	111	110	110
Am Tel...	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am Zinc...	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Woolen...	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Wrtp...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Anacoda...	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Atchison...	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchison pf...	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Coast L...	113	113	113	113
At Gulf...	95 1/2	95 1/2	92	92
At Gulf pf...	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Atl Bir & Atl...	15	15	15	15
Bald Loco...	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Balt & Ohio...	76 1/2	76 1/2	75	75
Barrett Co...	119	119	119	119
Beth Steel...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112	112
Beth Steel pf...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112	112
Beth Steel rts...	12	12	6 1/2	6 1/2
BFGoodrich...	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Butt & Sup...	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cal Petrol...	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cal Petrol pf...	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Can Pacific...	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Cerro de Pasco...	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
Cl Leather...	86 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Chan Motor...	98	98	97 1/2	97 1/2
Ches & Ohio...	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
C&G Westpf...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
C&C & St L...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
CM&St Paul...	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
CM&St P pf...	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Chi & N W...	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Chi & N W pf...	172	172	172	172
Chi Rtr pf...	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Chile Cop...	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chino Cop...	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55
Col Fuel...	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Col Gas & El...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Con Tab & R...	41	41	41	41
Con Gas...	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Con Gas pf...	125	125	125	125
Corn Prod...	102	102	101 1/2	101 1/2
Cruc Steel...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Cuban CSug...	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cuban CSug pf...	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Denver P...	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30
Erie...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Erie pf...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
F & M S pf...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
G & W & W...	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen Electric...	162	162	161 1/2	161 1/2
Gen Chem...	246	246	246	246
Gen Motors...	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
G Motors pf...	89	89	89	89
Gf Nor pf...	113	113	112 1/2	112 1/2
Gf Nor Ore...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Green Can...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Gulf States...	110	110	106	106
Inspiration...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Ag Corp...	15	15	15	15
Int Ag Corp pf...	38	38	38	38
Int Con Cor...	13	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
Int C Cor pf...	65	65	65	65
Int Mer Mar...	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
I Mer Mar pf...	71 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
In Nickel pf...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
In Paper...	37	37	35 1/2	35 1/2
In Paper pf...	96	96	95 1/2	95 1/2
Kan City So...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kan C So pf...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Kayser...	135	135	135	135
Kelley Tires...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53
Kenne Cop...	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kennecott El...	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Harv & N J...	117	117	117	117
Laclede Gas...	102	102	102	102
Louis & N...	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Lack Steel...	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77
Lee & R T...	19	19	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lehigh Val...	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Mackay Cos...	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
May pf...	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Max Motor...	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
Maxwell pf...	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Mex Petrol...	87 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Miami...	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Mon Power...	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Mo Pac wip...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Nat Enamel...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Nat Lead...	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56
Nat Lead pf...	105	105	105	105
Nevada Con...	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
NYA Brake...	146	146	146	146
NY Central...	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
NYC&St L...	31	31	31	31
NYN&H...	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
NW...	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
NW pf...	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Norfolk So...	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
North Am...	67	67	67	67
North Pac...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
NS Steel...	105	105	105	105
O Cities Gas...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ohio Fuel...	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
O & W...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ont Silver...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Pan Am P & T...	94	94	94	94
Penn...	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2

PERC MARQ Wt. 27 27 27 27  
Pere M pf wt. 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2  
Phila Co pf... 94 94 94 94  
Phila Co pf... 45 1/2 45 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2  
Pitts Coal pf... 111 111 111 111  
Pressed St... 76 1/2 76 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2  
Ray Con... 27 27 26 1/2 26 1/2  
Reading... 93 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2  
Repub I & S... 77 77 75 1/2 75 1/2  
Rep I & S pf... 102 102 102 102  
Saxon Motor... 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2  
Seaboard A L... 143 1/2 143 1/2 143 1/2 143 1/2  
Seaboard A L pf... 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2  
S-Roeback... 226 226 224 1/2 224 1/2  
Shat Ari... 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2  
S-Roeback... 93 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2  
So Ry... 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2  
So Ry pf... 59 59 58 58  
So P R S... 181 181 181 181  
St L & S F... 21 21 20 1/2 20 1/2  
Studebaker... 100 100 98 1/2 98 1/2  
Studebaker pf... 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2  
Tenn Coal pf... 15 15 14 1/2 14 1/2  
Texas Co... 226 226 220 1/2 220 1/2  
Third Ave... 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2  
Union Pac... 137 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2  
Union Pac pf... 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2  
United Fruit... 140 140 139 1/2 139 1/2  
Unrysf... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2  
Unrysf pf... 19 19 19 19  
US Rubber... 52 52 51 1/2 51 1/2  
US Rub pf... 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2  
US S & R... 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2  
US Steel... 108 1/2 108 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2  
US Steel pf... 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2  
Utah Copper... 110 110 109 1/2 109 1/2  
Utah S... 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2  
V-C Chem... 38 38 38 38  
V I C & C... 55 55 54 54  
Wabash... 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2  
Wabash pf... 48 1/2 48 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2  
Wabash pf... 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2  
West Union... 93 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 92 1/2  
Westinghse... 49 1/2 49 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2  
W & L E... 15 15 14 1/2 14 1/2  
W & L E pf... 40 1/2 40 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2  
Willys-Over... 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2  
Woolworth... 139 1/2 139 1/2 139 1/2 139 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

Wheat—Open High Low Close  
May 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.08  
July 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.08  
Sept 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.08

Corn—Open High Low Close  
May 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.08  
July 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.08  
Sept 1.07 1.08 1.07 1.08

Wheat—Market was active and strong advancing before 12:30 more than 3 cents a bushel. The advance was credited to a number of influences.

Corn—Trading in corn was active and the market was also firm and advanced with wheat. The strength of the foreign markets was a factor.

The Argentine news was bullish and it is understood that the Allies are shipping a large quantity of corn and cereal products which are of course to be used for food purposes. Reports of easier far conditions in West had some effect.

Outs—Trading was fairly active and the markets firm and higher. Values advanced rather easily with wheat. Buying was also affected by reports of easier car conditions in the West.

COTTON MARKET  
Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton futures were unsettled, active months 1 point up to 6 points net lower. Sales totaled 7000 bales, including 5000 American; March-April 10.90; May-June 9.85; July-Aug. 10.65; Oct-Nov. 9.85.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE  
Boston Clearing House exchanges for today and the month compare:

Wednesday—1917  
Balances... \$32,500,000  
Month February... \$32,500,000

Local United States Subtreasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$140,287.

SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY CO.  
The following is a comparative statement of earnings of Springfield Railway Company for year ended Dec. 31:

Gross... \$11,312,182  
Op exp and taxes... \$2,807,619  
Net... \$8,504,563

\*Equals 2 1/2 times the annual interest requirements on funded debt.

BAR SILVER PRICES  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 77c unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 37 1/2d, unchanged.

SEARS-ROEBUCK'S BIG DAY  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears-Roeback & Co. reports the largest day in history Monday, with a total of \$1,200,000 cash purchases.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Ahmeek...	102	102	102	102
Alaska...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Algomah...	95c	95c	95c	95c
Allouez...	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 3/4	66 3/4
Am Ag Ch pf...	99 1/2	100	99	99 1/2
Amoskeag...	71	71	71	71
Am Tel...	125	125 1/2	124 1/2	125
Tel pf...	46	46	45 1/2	45 1/2
Tel f...	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Wool pf...	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96
Zinc...	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Zinc pf...	68	68	67 1/2	67 1/2
Anacoda...	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Ariz Con...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
At Gulf & W...	95	95 1/2	92	92 1/2
Bost Eleva...	72	72	72	72
Boston & M...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Bost Prov...	213	213	213	213
Butte & Bala...	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Cal & Ariz...	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	83
Cal & Hecla...	545	545	545	545
Centennial...	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Chic & Pass...	105	105	105	105
Cop Range...	62	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Davis Daly...	6	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
East Butte...	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Edison Elec...	202 1/2	202 1/2	202 1/2	202 1/2
Edison...	85	85	85	85
Edison...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Fort Ce...	15	15	15	15
Fort Ce pf...	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30
Fort Coal...	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Fort pf...	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Fort York...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Fort Lake...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Fort Copper...	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Fort Cent...	99	99	99	99
Fort...	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Fort Deep pf...	25	25	25	25
Fort...	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Fort...	78	78	78	78



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WOOL MARKET  
ACTIVE AND  
PRICES FIRM

Fine Grades of Staple in Special  
Favor but Medium Lines Are  
Expected to Meet Good De-  
mand on Government Orders

Specially reported for The Christian  
Science Monitor

Local wool market sales are active, and prices are exceedingly strong at the present time. The outlook for the immediate future is for even higher quotations. Many millions of pounds of wool have changed hands during the past week. In the raw material market fine wools have been in favor again, but dealers will probably show a desire for medium grades again before very long. United States is likely to sell many thousands of dollars worth of goods, and it is in anticipation of this that activity is so pronounced. Following last week's holiday on Thursday, business picked up. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were exceedingly quiet days with the local wool trade.

South American Montevideo wools have sold in good volume. In fact, the larger purchases have included fine foreign wools. Scoured clothing Cape wools have sold at \$1.15, and some combed Cape wools have been disposed of at \$1.30, clean basis. The lower grades will be purchased a little later to be made up into duplicate heavy-weight orders.

Fine territory wool, that is to say, from the little supply available, has brought \$1.50 for staple, but other grades are selling at around \$1.25. Medium territory wools are quoted at \$1 a pound.

Fine wools are high at 90 cents, and at this high price have been in good demand, nevertheless.

Contracting in the West has been going on at active rate, but lately has shown some signs of abating. The 1917 clips have brought in Montana for fine wools 40c; in Wyoming, 36c@40c, with a few contracts at 41c; in Idaho, 33c@40c for medium clips. One western firm is holding a large clip firmly at 45c, and will probably realize this price soon. "Some of the Montana clips have been consigned to Boston concerns. Much comment has been made concerning prices in the event of war. Many wool men think that 50c for the new clips is probable, but most of them find it difficult to think of western growers ever realizing \$1 a pound for their fleeces. Some, knowing how prices have tended upward in other great war crises, base their opinions on these facts and also on the advances made during the year just passed. The latter advances have shown what can come about without a war; therefore it is difficult, indeed, to conjecture what would be the case if events reached a climax.

Owners of sheep in Texas are increasing their flocks with the view that they are to obtain higher prices for clips next year. The fleeces are extra heavy in that section, on account of the cold weather, and there will probably be more wool grown another year in Southern Texas than ever before.

Mill men strongly believe that prices of cloth will not decrease. Indications rather point to further advance. Mills are at present working on duplicate orders on light-weight goods. Fall deliveries may be delayed, but the reason that many of the mills are sold up, despite the fact that they have not yet finished their light-weight season orders. Probably there will be more business in worsteds soon, woolsens up to the present time having attracted more attention because of the late openings of the former.

If the mills cannot secure adequate supplies of the raw material, they may have to shut down, unless they can get along until the new clips come forward. These, however, will not be here for some time yet. The labor shortage is, also, still a serious problem.

Good demand has been found for samples on overcoatings for the placing of full orders by buyers of large houses. The week has begun with little activity in wools and worsteds. Some mills have already withdrawn their 1917 lines of these goods. One firm has withdrawn all its men's wear lines from the market, because of an oversold condition. Other firms are offering lines of fancy worsteds for the fall of 1917 at prices ranging from \$2.10@3.50.

The United States Government is apparently waiting for appropriations from Congress before granting many contracts, but the longer the Government waits the more it will surely have to pay for these goods. Alternate bids are being opened March 5 for wool goods, chiefly uniform cloths. The combination of wool and cotton being asked for has better wearing qualities and costs less to produce than all-wool material. Freight embargoes are handicapping mills by delaying deliveries as regards goods on order.

Dress goods lines have in many instances been withdrawn, since owners dislike to allow these to sell at present levels when they feel certain that further advances will take place. The American Woolen Company, however, within the past week, has opened up dress goods lines in both woolsens and worsteds.

Carpet wools have shown more activity than for the past few months and further advances in this branch of the market are fully expected, because there are so few good Cape wools to be had.

The British wool authorities believe that any Australian wool reaching this

country will have to be purchased in Australia. This is chiefly due to the present shipping difficulties. It is, therefore, easier to ship the wool to a port on the Pacific coast than to ship to London and thence here. If these wools do reach United States they will undoubtedly be of the very burly sort, with the possible exception of a few short combed wools of inferior grades.

The London market, according to the last reports, was very strong. Merinos are now 10 per cent above last month's quotations. Few crossbreds are being offered. An edict has gone forth that all English wools are to be prohibited after Feb. 28. In Bradford merino tops are reported higher. Japan has been a heavy buyer, of late, on grease combed wools at Port Elizabeth, England. It is understood, has purchased several vessels from Japan, possibly with the view of getting wool across in these bottoms from Australia.

In Canada a movement is on foot to form a new association of wool growers and plans are being contemplated for the erection of a large storage warehouse for the collection and storage of wools grown in the districts surrounding Ottawa, the capital city.

BRITISH FOREIGN  
TRADE FIGURES

British foreign trade statistics for January illustrate, as well as those of the United States, importance at this time of continually keeping in view the great rise in commodity prices and consequent necessity of comparing rather by bulk and weight than in pounds or dollars. Cash imports of raw cotton in January were approximately \$6,142,000 greater than January, 1916, while weight increase was only 436,000 cents. The rise in price of raw cotton was offset by increase in quotations of goods manufactured.

Doubtless changes in precedence given to cargo movements must be taken into primary consideration when comparing exports and imports by months. January returns show an increase of nearly \$15,000,000 in value over January, 1916, and exports an increase of slightly more than £10,000,000. Exports of cotton goods and fabrics make a highly gratifying exhibit, as do those of woolen goods and yarns. They justify the claim that textile industries of England have been organized to experience but little disturbance from war.

The chief increases in imports were in raw cotton, wool and in foodstuffs. The list contains only a few articles of luxury. It tells an eloquent story of intensive and detail organization of foreign and internal trade of Great Britain on a war basis.

HURRYING CARS  
TO MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Big individual car earnings on Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, New York Central, Illinois Central and other roads will follow decision to put 800 eastern empties a week into Minneapolis to take grain and flour east.

Washburn-Crosby Company loaded a Pennsylvania 100,000 capacity car with equivalent, in sacks, of 571 barrels flour, believed the biggest load of record. Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Northwestern Consolidated and Russell-Miller Company loaded equal to 561,550 and 545 barrels. Big 100,000 capacity cars are being packed with 110,000 to 111,000 pounds flour, not the smallest space being wasted. Automobile cars when available take big loads, but necessitate bracing, because the doors are so wide that floor loads shifting against them, on curves, bring breaking pressure.

Special flour trains of 35 cars minimum are going out with assurance they will go through Chicago without breaking trains.

PENNSYLVANIA  
RUBBER MEETING

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, Inc., the following directors and officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors, Herbert DuPuy, H. Wilfred DuPuy, Charles N. DuPuy, Seneca L. Lewis, George W. Shiveley, G. A. McLaughlin. Officers: Herbert DuPuy, chairman; H. Wilfred DuPuy, president-treasurer; Charles N. DuPuy, vice-president; Seneca L. Lewis, general manager; George W. Shiveley, secretary; Charles G. Morrill, assistant treasurer. A quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred and 1 1/4 per cent on common was declared, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 15.

HOG PRICE IS  
NEAR HIGHEST

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs at \$13.30 have made a new high record price for modern times, although in 1911, before the stock yards were established, a price of \$13.50 was reached. A packingtown authority says that, although receipts of 6,000,000 head at principal markets this year are 1,000,000 less than last year, outlook for increased supplies is good, as there is great profit in hogs above \$9 per hundred. The western states are rushing into hog raising.

## KENNECOTT COPPER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Kennecott Copper Corporation has now on hand cash copper and securities amounting to more than \$25,000,000. After payment of dividend just declared, company will still have a balance of approximately \$21,000,000. Copper on hand heretofore referred to has been sold.

UNITED STATES  
WOOL IMPORTS  
UNDERGO CHANGE

Government Official Thinks It  
Not Necessary to Go Back to  
London for Colonial Product

Boston should be the wool market of the world, according to Edward Ewing Pratt, of the Department of Commerce, in an address before the Boston Commercial Club on the subject of developing United States import trade.

"Bostonsians," said Mr. Pratt, "will be particularly interested in a comparison of Boston, the leading wool market of the United States, with London, the leading wool market of Great Britain, and, until the present at least, the leading wool market of the world. Australian, South African, New Zealand, and Argentine wool was sold there in enormous quantities. In 1913, the last normal year, the imports of raw wool into the port of London amounted to 485,000,000 pounds, or about one-half of the total importation into the United Kingdom. Of this quantity 265,000,000 pounds came from Australia, 181,000,000 pounds from New Zealand, and some 6,000,000 pounds from the Falkland Islands. Practically all of this Falkland Island wool remained in England, but only 270,000,000 pounds of the Australian and New Zealand wool remained there. Of the remaining 185,000,000 pounds exported from London in 1913, the United States took more than 44,000,000 pounds. In previous years our purchases amounted to even more.

"Boston is by all odds the leading wool market of the United States. This port now receives more than one-half of all the wool imported into the United States. Since 1914 the imports of wool at Boston have increased very much. In that year the imports amounted to 115,000,000 pounds; in 1915 they amounted to 174,000,000 pounds; and in 1916 to 248,000,000 pounds. The bulk of these imports is Australian clothing wool.

"In my opinion the war bids fair to make the United States independent of London for its imports of wool. The prohibition of the export of wool from the United Kingdom which has been in force for some time has made it necessary for American buyers of foreign wool to make direct connections with brokers in the colonies. The extent to which this direct purchasing of Australian wool has developed is indicated by the shipments of wool from Australia to the United States.

From July 1, 1914, to June 11, 1915, 56,200,000 pounds of wool were purchased in Australia for shipment to this country. It is interesting to note that out of the total of 170,000 bales shipped to this country during the period mentioned, 113,960 bales, or 70 per cent of the total, came to the port of Boston. New York, Providence and Philadelphia received less than 30 per cent of the total. Against these large imports of wool from Australia during the last year, only 7 per cent of Australia's exports of wool in 1913 came directly to the United States. In 1915 and 1916 we took 31 per cent.

"I do not believe that when the war is over we shall go back to London for our colonial wool to the extent we did before the war. I am sure we shall not need to buy through London if we can offer Australian, New Zealand and South African wool producers as good facilities for the sale of their wool as they were afforded in London at the wool auction."

Under the terms of the proposed Canadian loan, the proposed Canadian internal loan of \$100,000,000 will be offered probably in this market. The maturity period will be 10 or 15 years. The interest rate is to be 5 per cent.

## CANADIAN LOAN DETAILS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In banking circles it is announced that the proposed Canadian internal loan of \$100,000,000 will be offered probably in this market. The maturity period will be 10 or 15 years. The interest rate is to be 5 per cent.

## NEW SHOE CONCERN

PORTLAND, Me.—Thomas C. Plant is president of the Plant Bros. & Co. Corporation, formed here to engage in the manufacture of shoes. William F. Plant Jr. is treasurer and Alfred C. Grover and Everett D. Plant are directors. The capital stock is \$280,000.

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Utility Investment

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of the

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Railways Company

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## DIVIDENDS

Buffalo & Susquehanna road has declared a dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on common, payable March 30 to stock of record March 15.

Haskell-Barker Car Company, Inc., declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Computing Tabulating Recording Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 10 to stock of record March 25.

The directors of La Belle Iron Works have declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent, together with the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred "A" stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 21.

The Pettibone & Mulliken Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable April 2 to stock of record March 17.

The St. Josephs South Bend Southern Railroad Company has declared the usual semiannual dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred and of 1 per cent on the common stocks, payable March 15.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 2 to holders of record March 23. Quarterly payments of 1 1/4 per cent were made during 1916 and on Jan. 2, last.

The Wolverine Mining Company has declared a semiannual dividend of \$7 a share. This is an increase of \$1 a share over the last previous payment. The dividend is payable April 2 to stock of record March 7.

The Electric Properties Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock and of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, both payable March 10 to stock of record March 2.

Mackay Companies declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 10.

E. I. DuPont Denemours Company declared a dividend of 4 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28; also regular dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on debenture stock, payable April 25 to stock of record April 10.

Kennecott Copper Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable March 30 to stock of record March 9. Three and six months ago \$1.50 was declared; initial dividend of \$1 was declared a year ago.

An initial interest payment of 1 1/2 per cent has been declared by New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company on the \$15,158,000 income mortgage bonds. This payment is to be made on April 1, 1917, and is at rate of 3 per cent per annum.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock in addition to the regular 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred was declared by directors of Childs Company, payable March 10 to holders of record Feb. 28. Last year company paid 4 per cent on its common stock.

Railway Steel Spring Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on common stock, payable March 30 to holders of record March 15. The customary quarterly distribution of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock also was authorized and is payable March 20 to holders of record March 5.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 28

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—H. W. Strauss of Baltimore; Bargain House; Adams.

Baltimore—S. C. Adler of Frank & Adler; Bruns.

Baltimore—Md.—S. J. Brown; U. S.

Chicago—B. Shinsheimer of Shinsheimer

Bach & Co.; Essex.

Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Tour.

Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorn.

Chicago—William Knox of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.

Cincinnati—A. E. Cohen of Dan Cohen's; Tour.

Cincinnati—H. Hamburger of Isaac Hamburger; Essex.

Cleveland—W. F. Lyon of Cady Iverson

Shoe Co.; Tour.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beardsley, Jr., of Beardsley Shoe Co., Inc.; Tour.

Memphis—W. H. Derrick of John Gerber & Co.; Essex.

Milwaukee—James Johnson; U. S.

New York—J. J. Connelley of National

Cloak & Suit House; Essex.

New York—L. H. Nolle of C. B. Rouse; Essex.

Philadelphia—E. T. Anthony; U. S.

Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son; Essex.

Philadelphia—Jacob Schwartz; U. S.

Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins of Turner

Tompkins Shoe Co.; U. S.

Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of W. H.

Walker & Co.; Essex.

Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar, Colam & Co.; U. S.

Porto Rico—Ruberto Ewaste; U. S.

Porto Rico—Sebastian Vidal; U. S.

San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of Phila-

delphia Shoe Stores; Essex.

Superior, Wis.—J. Weingarten; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Barcelona, Spain—Ramon Balaguer; Tour.

Fredericksburg, Va.—C. W. Dunn; U. S.

Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## PENNSYLVANIA-NEW HAVEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Rea of Pennsylvania Railroad says that his road does not contemplate purchase of control of New Haven. He does not take seriously rumors current of recent purchases of the stock of that road by the Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS  
PASSES INTEREST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York Railways Company has passed the interest on outstanding \$30,626,977 30-year adjustment mortgage 5 per cent income bonds due 1942. This interest which is usually adjusted on basis of earnings is usually adjusted on basis of earnings for six months ended Dec. 31, 1916, would have been due and payable April 1 next. Action of the directors of the New York Railways Company does not in any way affect either Interborough Rapid Transit Company or Interborough Consolidated Corporation. Neither of these companies has assumed any obligations of the New York Railways Company nor do they own any of the New York Railways Company bonds.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Sugar estate managers in Santo Domingo say they have not more than 70 per cent of labor needed to handle present crop without loss.

Third Canadian domestic war loan will be opened for subscription March 12. It will be for \$150,000,000, of which Canadian banks will take about one-half. Rate is expected to be 5 1/2 per cent.

From Sept. 2, 1914 to Feb. 9, 1917, Federal War Risk Bureau had written 1988 policies for a total value of \$223,187,683. Premiums amounted to \$3,438,457 and net losses incurred were \$774,868. Applications now before the bureau total \$39,988,569.

## BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Tues.	Mon.	ago	ago
Highest grade rails.	93.92	*96	2.42	.09
Second grade rails.	90.02	*93	2.39	.88
Public utility.	95.10	*16	1.71	*26
Industrial.	97.66	*10	1.61	.61
Combined average.	94.17	*02	1.90	.32

\*Increase.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO.

Southern California Gas Company makes this preliminary statement for year ended Dec. 31, 1916:

Gross income	\$1,067,828
Operating expenses and taxes	633,880
Net income	433,948
Interest on funded debt	194,700
Balance	239,248

Net income is approximately 2 1/4 times annual interest on the funded debt.

Increase in gross was over 7 per cent and in net nearly 19 per cent, compared with 1915.

## RECORD PRICE FOR HOGS

CHICAGO, Ill.—All records for hogs at the Union stock yards were broken today. The market rose 15 cents on an average. Top hogs touched \$13.55.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC	1917	Increase
January—		
Operating revenue	\$8,483,594	\$1,079,572
Operating expenses	3,823,439	1,104,579
Net revenue	4,660,155	*24,997
Taxes	509,610	72,510
Operating income	4,150,545	97,587

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA	1917	Increase
January—		
Operating revenue	\$1,198,377	\$174,230
Operating expenses	537,137	10,827

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN	1917	Increase
January—		
Operating revenue	\$623,528	*\$50,428
Operating expenses	9,909	*24,865
Net income	613,619	25,563

MAINE CENTRAL	1917	1916
January—		
Gross revenue	\$1,069,170	\$944,961
From income	144,450	195,928

GROSS REVENUE	1917	1916
January—		
Gross revenue	7,877,278	6,930,962
Operating income	1,992,336	1,812,732

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH	1917	1916
January—		
Operating revenue	\$1,035,008	\$993,862
Operating expenses	464,711	17,165
Net operating revenue	570,297	*195,693
Taxes	39,046	44,467
Operating income	531,251	*151,226
Interest received	13,613	556
Total income	544,864	*151,782
Deductions	221,643	*74,028
Deficit	323,221	*77,754

Oper expenses .....	541,409	49,678
Net oper revenue....	238,016	*119,061
Taxes .....	30,946	44,467
Oper income .....	207,970	*74,594
Interest received ....	13,613	556
Total income .....	221,583	75,150



PARTICULARS OF  
POLISH DEBATE  
IN PRUSSIAN DIET

Protest Entered Against "Continued Suppression" of Polish Nationality in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—As already reported by cable, the Polish question, or rather, the question of the Poles in Germany, again came up for discussion during the recent session of the Prussian Diet.

The first to touch upon the subject was Herr von Kardorff, the spokesman of the Free Conservatives, who spoke with unusual moderation, considering the party which he represented. In the Polish question, he said we have been somewhat disappointed, and I believe Government circles also have been disappointed with the manner in which matters have developed. The Polish question is no longer a purely internal Prussian question, but has become one of foreign policy and a question for the whole of Germany. It is desirable and suitable that the colonizing question should be dealt with in a manner more in keeping with the situation than formerly. We cannot permanently prohibit a Pole from settling; this practice has done more harm than good. The main question is as to whether it is possible to come to an understanding with the (Roman) Catholic Church as to religious instruction in the Polish language. We shall then undoubtedly have made sure that the Polish church, whose attitude has been thoroughly loyal during the war, will again be more inclined toward reconciliation than formerly. We must so conduct matters as to influence the experiment favorably.

I would also welcome such an understanding from the standpoint of the religious peace, continued Herr von Kardorff, departing somewhat from the subject in hand. This understanding must be brought to us by the war. We are confronted with difficult tasks, and it is therefore important that our inner political life should be free from these religious disputes. We have much sympathy with your position (turning to the Center, which represents the Roman Catholic element in Germany). If we now see the undignified position in which your ecclesiastical head is placed, we can entirely share your feelings. In the general state administration the (Roman) Catholic element is in the minority, but it cannot rightly follow that you should not be given a proportionate share in the administration. We shall be glad if that is accorded you in the future. Equality, however, cannot be measured by the yard; the after effects of the "Kulturkampf" must all be thoroughly eradicated.

The following day, all the leading parties having made their respective declarations, it came the turn of the Poles to speak. The statement made by their spokesman, Herr Korfanty, was but briefly reported in the papers, but it was obvious from the Minister of the Interior's subsequent reply that it created a considerable commotion. According to the disjointed report Herr Korfanty said: "Although the Poles have fully done their duty during the war, little attention has been paid them on the one hand, and have been treated as semibarbarians on the other. The Kingdom of Poland has been devastated by the war. The Poles live in states that are waging war upon one another; father has to fight against son, brother against brother, friend against friend. No complaints have been heard as to the attitude of the Prussian Poles. The Government therefore promised an alteration of its Polish policy, but during the 2½ years nothing has been done in this direction. My party declares its distrust of the present policy of the Government. Herr von Kardorff is willing to accord us religious instruction in the Polish language and the nonapplication of the Expropriation Act, but we demand full equality. For the last 2½ years Polish soldiers have been fighting for German war aims, but the Poles remain burghers of the second class. Polish women who were praying for a German victory and singing hymns were dispersed on the charge of holding an unauthorized meeting. All the anti-Polish regulations have been retained in the new budget. During the last Polish debate the Minister spoke of 'Polish-speaking Prussians.' They never speak of German-speaking Hungarians or Russians, but always only of the Germans in Hungary and Russia. Why do they not speak of the Poles in Germany as well? How can we have confidence in a Prussian Government that has never treated us as its children? We have the deepest distrust of, and enter the most emphatic protest against, the continued suppression of our nationality."

Herr von Loebell, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, who rose at once to reply, said: "If the previous speaker desired to be of assistance, his object in November I declared in the name of the Government that our decisions were dictated by good will toward our Polish-speaking population. I take back nothing of what I have said, but would affirm that the more unprejudiced the manner in which the Prussian subjects who speak Polish take their stand on the basis of the Prussian State, the easier must it be for the majority parties and the Government to enter the path that leads to an understanding. My previous declaration was thoroughly conciliatory, but the Poles' reply was not only cool and irresponsible; it contained no single word of gratitude for the generous act of the two Emperors. And now there comes the previous speaker's speech. Was it in keeping with the most modest demands of the civil truce? If the Poles are so filled with distrust of the Government they cannot blame

the Government if it, in turn, is very circumspect as to the bestowal of its full confidence. That the political truce exists was again proved at yesterday's sitting, and the solidarity of the German people cannot be disturbed by such regrettable deviations. The small group behind Herr Korfanty cannot cripple the indomitable will of the German people to achieve victory. The previous speaker's compatriots are also fighting for Germany. To differentiate between Polish and German interests in the interior is impossible and unsuitable. (Cries from the Poles and Social Democrats: "The State thus differentiates.") I regret that so sharp a repudiation was necessary, but Herr Korfanty's speech must not go forth into the country without the Government showing that it will draw the consequences from such a speech, that it is at its post and will take such steps as appear necessary after such utterances.

PLEA MADE FOR A  
LASTING SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—In a speech lately at an I. L. P. meeting in the Metropolitan Theater, Glasgow, Robert Smillie said he had hoped that by that time the men who had been deported without trial would have been returned to their homes in Glasgow. A large number of people who had been deported from Ireland, accused of being connected with the revolutionary movement there, had been returned home as a Christmas gift, and he thought that the Government, in view of that, could not have done less than return the Laborists who stood up for what they believed to be right. He referred to the "dumbness" of those who organized demonstrations to protest against the deportation of Labor leaders from South Africa, in the matter of deporting men from the city of Glasgow—brave men, who were standing up for the rights of trade unionism. The raising of this question in the House of Commons again and again was due, not so much to Labor members, but to those who used to be known as Radicals or Liberals unworthy of the support of Labor. That was deplorable. Continuing Mr. Smillie said the effort to obtain an increase in old age pensions in view of the increased cost of living, had been almost given up in despair when the matter was taken up by the Miners' Federation, and it was practically under a threat that the question of stopping work over the country that the grant was ultimately made. This was significant because the Miners' Federation was practically the only organization in the country that could have stopped work.

On the question of peace, Mr. Smillie said, the world was weary of war and he thought there was now an opportunity of obtaining a lasting peace. Many of the neutrals were as weary of the war as the belligerents. They were suffering from it, and they were entitled to endeavor to establish some little common sense in the nations which were at war. The war was unlikely to be settled by either side, giving what was called a knock-out blow. That would not be a good thing for the future peace of the nations. It would be the beginning of a long period of armaments, and lead to another war when the time was opportune. The Government when they did secure peace should give as much attention to the development of the nation for peace purposes as they had given during the past few years to organization of the nation for war.

DETAILS OF THE  
FUNDS IN VICTORIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Sir David V. Hennessy, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, has forwarded the following particulars in regard to patriotic funds raised in the State since the commencement of the war to Sir Peter McBride, Agent-General for Victoria, Australia: "In compliance with your request for details of all funds provided by Victoria I cannot do better than forward you a statement prepared for public information by the State War Council up to the end of October. It is computed that the Lady Mayress' Patriotic League have in addition to the cash donations of £34,527, received fully £100,000 in goods and kind. Only within the past few weeks 5000 cases of Christmas comforts have been dispatched to our boys in the trenches, together with a considerable number of basil skin vests. Branches of the league have been established in nearly every suburb. In this return no mention is made of the motor cars, motor ambulances, kitchens, etc., which have been presented to the Defense Department, the value of which must be something like £100,000. As far as I am able to calculate close on £2,000,000 in cash, goods and kind have been subscribed in Victoria since the commencement of the war."

"Upon receipt of your letter of the 21st September regarding the special Christmas appeal on behalf of Belgian children, I immediately convened a meeting of the Commonwealth Button Fund, of which I am president and honorary treasurer, and which up to date has collected nearly £120,000 by means of monthly Button Days, and it was decided that this organization should undertake the work of distributing the envelopes and leaflets forwarded by you. We communicated throughout Victoria and every Red Cross Society, and at the present time over 50,000 of the envelopes have been applied for. It is hoped that before Christmas Day 150,000 will have been distributed. The press have been particularly good in giving publicity to this appeal."

REARMING OF  
ALL CANADIAN  
TROOPS IN FRANCEWhite Paper Explains Why Lee  
Enfield Rifle Was Substituted  
for the RossBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
military correspondent

LONDON, England.—It has long been known that the Canadian contingents were dissatisfied with their own rifle, the Ross, as it was apparently not so reliable and more likely to jam than the Lee Enfield (Mark III short rifle) in use with the home country troops.

It may be mentioned that the first pattern of a rifle in this country is designated Mark I, subsequent improvements and alterations carried out in a later pattern being designated Mark II, III, etc., Mark III being the latest English rifle. The reasons for the rearming of all the Canadian troops in France with the Lee Enfield Mark III have been issued as a white paper.

As early as June, 1915, Sir John French was asked by the War Office for information regarding his action in the matter of the Ross rifles of the Canadian Division. Sir John French replied, in effect, that he had ordered a small committee to test the Ross rifle with ammunition both from England and Canada, because of the rumors of a growing want of confidence of the Canadians in their rifle, proved by the fact that the men were exchanging it for the Lee Enfield from casualties on the battlefield. The committee were of the unanimous opinion that "the Ross rifle could not be relied on to work smoothly and efficiently in rapid fire with any but Canadian manufactured ammunition." In addition to this opinion, which was given to Sir John French on the eve of a big offensive, it was found that more than 3000 of the Canadians, i. e., over one-third of the infantry of the division, had armed themselves with the Lee Enfield without authority. He therefore ordered the rearming of the division with that rifle before they went into action on June 15. Sir John French categorically denied having condemned the Ross rifle, but did feel justified in sending men into battle armed with a rifle in which they had lost confidence and with which the ammunition of British manufacture was not suitable.

Sir John French concluded by saying that he would gladly welcome "an authoritative statement which will carry conviction to the men that their apprehensions are unfounded" owing to the difficulty in turning out enough rifles for our requirements or, as an easier alternative, he recommended "a slight alteration to the chamber of the rifle which will adapt it for use with our British ammunition."

The next letter quoted is from Sir Douglas Haig on May 28, 1916. He had, he wrote, made "extensive inquiries" and satisfied himself that the Ross was less trustworthy than a service rifle than the Lee Enfield, and that the majority of the men armed with it had not the confidence in it which was so essential. He evidenced an urgent request for rearming with the short Lee Enfield rifle from a Canadian Battalion, on account of the high percentage of jams experienced with the Ross and was of opinion that the Second and Third Canadian Divisions should be so rearmed. The Army Council next wrote to Sir Douglas Haig forwarding a telegram from the Governor-General in Canada which referred to a consultation with General Hughes, and asked for further tests if Sir Douglas Haig was not already satisfied with the tests taken.

After further consultation with the General Officer Commanding Second Army, Sir Douglas Haig found more evidence of lost confidence in the Ross and urged that the rearming of the Canadians with the short Lee Enfield should be carried out without delay.

The last letter of the series is from the War Office to the High Commissioner of Canada, dated July 3, 1916. In this it was set forth that the Army Council concurred with Sir Douglas Haig's request for the rearming of the Canadian divisions with Lee Enfields. They hoped to utilize these Ross rifles for other purposes in connection with the war, but hoped no more would be sent, the Army Council undertaking to arm all fresh troops from Canada. They also said that if the Canadian Government wished to undertake the manufacture of a rifle of different pattern, that being produced in America for the British Government would probably be the best to adopt. This is Sir-ilar to the Lee Enfield Mark III, but embodies many improvements which the Army Council were about to adopt just before the outbreak of war.

GERMAN VIEWS  
ON ADDRESS OF  
PRESIDENT WILSONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The following leading article on President Wilson's recent address to the Senate appeared in the Vorwärts:

The President of the United States propounded in his message to the Senate a basis for the future European peace which is as capable of discussion by the governments of the Central Powers as the war aims set forth in the Entente reply are the reverse. If Wilson speaks of a peace without victory and without humiliation, that is precisely the contrary of that at which the Entente aims, for it desires to be victorious and to humiliate Germany. What was said concerning the freedom of the seas can be construed as directed against England, but also as being in support of Russian claims to a free passage through the Dardanelles, which again—supposing the sovereignty of her Turkish ally were

## NEW YORK AND MISCELLANEOUS

**REAL ESTATE**  
FOR SALE.—At Norwint, Illinois, 25-foot lot on Irving st., two minutes' walk west of C. & N. Y. R. station; nice residence on either side of lot, terms to suit purchaser. Address: M. V. 417 Michigan st., Toledo, O.

**PAYING DAIRY FARM** in Piedmont, Va.—118 acres, 6-room house, waterworks, silos, barns, fertile fields, for \$5000. J. K. CALKINS, Goodies, Va.

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not affected—does not represent for Germany a theme upon which she cannot be approached.  
An autonomous Poland is exactly what Germany wants. A united Poland, however, means for us the lopping off of vital parts of the German Empire, and the subjugation of millions of Germans under Polish domination. We desire that the Poles, in the German Empire should be as free as the Italians in Switzerland; but we no more desire Posen to cease to be a constituent part of the German Empire than Wilson desires Milwaukee to separate itself from the United States and to constitute itself an enclave of the German Empire. In short, we desire autonomy for nations, but do not wish this rule to be so interpreted that its execution converts it into its opposite so that in the end the right of the German people to determine its own destiny is endangered. We do not desire the right of peoples to determine their own destiny to be enlarged upon in a destructive manner on the one hand, but disregarded on the other, so that it is misused as a mere pretext for the humiliation of one of the two belligerent groups. That, however, President Wilson cannot desire either, for he expressly demands a peace without humiliation.

The discussion as to whether Wilson's address is "Germanophil" or "pro-Entente" will probably be continued in the European press for some time. We believe it is neither one or the other, but that it is intended to be really neutral and meant to serve the matter in hand. Wilson cherishes the greatest ambition that a man can cherish at this time; he aims at being the peacemaker of the world, and in so doing doubtless expresses the wishes of by far the greater portion of his people, which is suffering severely from the effects of the war, although a section of the capitalists is making gigantic profits. In the wish for the speedy restoration of a permanent peace, therefore, agreement exists between the American Government and the governments of the Central Powers.

Wilson attacked with great energy the idea of a superstate organization. In the place of groups of allies intriguing against one another he desires to establish a concert of nations. The execution of this ideal thoroughly accords with our Social Democratic views, but would be possible only if Wilson's other conditions were fulfilled and a peace without humiliation were concluded, that is, if the Entente abandoned its plans for crippling the Central Powers. That it will do so in the immediate future is not to be expected, unfortunately, and we shall not be spared the terrible conflicts that threaten in the coming spring. If, however, these conflicts do not bring the enemy nearer his goal, the time may be ripe for Wilson. Meanwhile, his utterances will tend to undermine the martial ardor of the aggressive states, while they cannot have a similar effect on the peoples of the Central Powers who desire nothing but their defense.

Wilson's address reveals in its basic sentences far-reaching agreement with the demand for "mutual respect" and "complete equality" put forward by the Central Powers in their note to neutrals. It contains nothing that leads to the conclusion that Gerard's statement as to the good relations between Germany and America no longer hold good. We have never concealed the fact that we earnestly desire the maintenance of these good relations in the interest of both peoples. In the further undisturbed development of these good relations and in Wilson's peace policy, we still see, even today, a hope for the future of Europe.

**PLAN FOR PROMOTION  
OF ECONOMY IN ITALY**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—A circular compiled by Signor Raineri, the Italian Minister for Agriculture; Signor Bianchi and Signor Comandini, Ministers Without Portfolio, and Signor Canepa, Undersecretary of State for Agriculture, has been sent to all the prefects of the Kingdom urging them to form committees of people with local influence for the promotion of economy in the consumption of foodstuffs. Certain restrictions have already been enforced by the Government in the shape of the prohibition of the sale of meat and poultry on certain days, as well as that of cakes, and it is not unlikely that further restrictions will follow. The committees, which are to include the deputies and senators of the Province, mayors, municipal and scholastic authorities, representatives of the clergy, professional classes, workmen's organizations, etc., will be charged with a distribution of pamphlets issued by the Ministry of Agriculture explaining the reasons for the provisions adopted by the Government and the advantages to be derived from economy. An appeal is also to be made to Italian women to cooperate with regard to domestic economy. Lectures and courses of lessons with the same object in view are also to be instituted and every means adopted to awaken the interest and cooperation of all classes, from the highest to the lowest.

**HELP WANTED—MALE**  
SALESMAN—Will consider application of young salesman with real selling ability, clean record, and a willingness to follow instructions; intensive traveling, but exceptionally profitable line for the right man; expenses advanced against liberal commission to one who can show past selling record. W. 28, Monitor, 9 East 40th st., New York City.

**ADVERTISING** man wants assistant; excel. oppor. to learn "lay-out," copy, printing, engraving; pref. young man with knowledge of typewriting willing to start at once. E. 12, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

**WANTED**—First class meat cutter capable of taking charge of store. HARRY E. SWAN, 221 Main st., Hudson Falls, N. Y.

**MAN** for general farm work, experienced. J. L. GRABELL, Roseland, N. J.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**  
HOUSEKEEPER—Gentlewoman having nice home in suburbs desires the services of refined capable woman, between 35 and 45, as working housekeeper. Address Z 6, Monitor Office, Boston.

**WANTED**—Bright young girl who can sew to learn millinery. MISS M. BROWN, Room 608, 437 Fifth ave., New York City.

**WANTED**—Millinery apprentices; pay while learning; call afternoons. A. M. EUSTIS, Rm. 301, 687 Beylston st., Boston.

**MILLINERS** Improvers and learners, long season, paid while learning. G. R. HARDY, 12 East 40th st., New York City.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**  
YOUNG MAN, under 25, bright, energetic and fond of hard work desires to locate with growing concern; has a little about bookkeeping, understands a little about bookkeeping, has knowledge of methods and systematizing, and is an opportunity for development on the outside. Address T 10, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

**JAPANESE**, speaking English, wishes to act as interpreter to business man, or traveling companion to party going to Japan; best references. K. S. J., 40 Lancaster ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

**SALESMAN**, several years' experience, with highest references and clean, successful record, desires position; any location. 7820 Hough ave., Suite 44, Cleveland, Ohio.

**BOY** under 20 would like position on dairy farm, with opportunity to learn dairy business; Wisconsin preferred. Address: 12, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

**AMERICAN**, young, practical and college trained, desires foreman's position on large farm needing reorganization. E. D. HILL, 3 Daboll st., Providence, R. I.

**BOOKKEEPER**, exp'd, young, married, wants perm. pos. with respon. firm; ref. bond if desired. C. 5, Monitor office, Boston.

**AN EXECUTIVE POSITION** is sought by a man well exp'd along managerial lines. Addr. L 10, Monitor Office, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**  
ATTENDANT—Experienced, accom. mising, desires position; good references. MRS. A. H. COPELAND, 6 Columbus ave., Boston. Tel. B. 728-W.

**YOUNG woman**, cashier and exp., in bank with ex. ref., desires position; good office work, good at figuring, desires position. F. 17, 1313 Gas bldg., Chicago.

**AMERICAN woman**, good reader, wishes a position as visiting secretary or companion. Phone Madison Square 8640 morning.

**GOVERNOR**, North German, full charge of children, capable, conscientious, exp'd, desires pos. Y 28, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., N. Y. C.

**EXP. dept. store adv. mgr.**, trimmer, card-writer, gen. exec.; married; location N. Chicago pref. R 18, Monitor, Gas bldg., Chicago.

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## HELP WANTED—MALE

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# EDUCATION

## Content of Courses in Intermediate Schools

Before the intermediate or junior high school which has been attracting the attention of educators during the last few years can accomplish all that has been claimed for it, it must go deeper than the mere organization of the school and the formation of classes, to which it has been held very largely so far. It must strike deep into the content of courses of study, redefining and revising them to meet the educational needs of the child. The old traditional forms of education must give way to those based upon a more sympathetic study of the child. No longer must he be regarded as a vessel to be shaped and poured into, but an intelligent being, who is to be helped to discover himself and develop on the best lines.

"His years in the intermediate school should be to the child a voyage of discovery of himself," says Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, who is charged with the work of forming the new schools in that city.

Boston is just starting on a definite policy of intermediate schools, after having had them under experimentation for several years. It is probably the first city to give serious attention to the modification of the content of the courses in these schools.

"The junior high or intermediate school does not consist in merely combining the seventh, eighth and ninth grades or in transferring the ninth from the high school to the elementary, retaining the present methods of instruction and present subject matter," Mr. Burke says. "This is not progressive. For years there has been a growing conviction that the work of the last two years of the elementary school and the first year of the high school should be restructured; that the eighth and ninth grades should be closely articulated, and that the artificial, accidental and indefensible distinctions between elementary and high schools should be abolished."

The whole fabric of the intermediate school must be built upon the first six years of the elementary course where the work should be restricted to a mastery of the tools of education, and reach up and identify itself intimately with the tenth grade or what is now the second year of the high school, Mr. Burke insists. The step from the sixth to the seventh grade must be imperceptible, and subjects that are begun in the seventh grade should be continued uninterruptedly into the high school; the content of the courses should be restructured; that the eighth and ninth grades should be closely articulated, and that the artificial, accidental and indefensible distinctions between elementary and high schools should be abolished."

high school some of the more difficult work now required in the elementary curriculum; likewise, of preserving a unified and progressive sequence in the pupil's work throughout his entire school career.

For instance, it is universally conceded that the time for a child to begin the study of a modern foreign language is at an early age, when the memory of the child is more retentive; when phonetics and idioms may be acquired naturally; when he absorbs and reproduces sounds and inflections and expressions.

The intermediate school should introduce the study of a modern foreign language in the seventh grade instead of in the ninth and encourage the pupil to continue the pursuit of the language for six years instead of four, Mr. Burke says. The method of teaching this subject as now in operation in some Boston schools is oral and aural, direct or conversational. The aim is to empower the child to express himself with some degree of facility in a foreign tongue. But what is of deeper significance, this continuous instruction in a modern foreign language serves as a bridge whereby the pupil may pass over from the elementary school into the high school without experiencing the serious disadvantage of sudden transition and of maladjustment.

"Again, school folk are redefining the whole subject of public school mathematics. They are quite agreed that after the sixth grade mathematics should be presented, not in fragments, but as a unit; that beginning with the seventh grade mathematics should be taught, not as arithmetic, nor as algebra, nor as geometry, but as a combination of all of these where the practical problems in arithmetic, the simpler measurements of geometry and the elementary forms of algebra may be closely correlated. In all this work the more difficult topics should

be reserved for the later high school grades," Mr. Burke believes. "By the introduction of such work in mathematics in the seventh grade and by its continuous pursuit during the following years, the pupil is led to a comprehension of algebra and geometry, step by step, and is not confronted abruptly with their abstractions in the early days of the high school course. Thus again are broken down the barriers between the elementary school and the high."

"In a similar manner instruction in English, in geography and history, in general and natural science, and in all other subjects of the curriculum, should continue uninterrupted, grade by grade, so that the step from eighth grade to the ninth, or from the ninth to the tenth, may be as imperceptible as it now is from the third to the fourth."

Blind alleys are as intolerable in a system of public schools as they are in occupational pursuits, Mr. Burke contends. The courses offered in the intermediate school, therefore, should be flexible, in order that pupils may pass readily from one to the other in the difficult process of adjusting themselves. By the introduction of various types of vocational work, provision will be made in the intermediate school for that heretofore sadly neglected group of boys and girls who must enter upon commercial or artisan pursuits upon, or even before, the completion of the elementary school course.

The work in the intermediate schools of Boston is not to be superimposed from without. For each subject in the curriculum there is a council composed of teachers of both high and elementary schools who discuss methods, formulate courses of study, recommend the adoption of textbooks and generally organize the entire work of the school.

## Scottish Youths to Go to Russia

By The Christian Science Monitor special educational correspondent

LONDON, England.—An appeal to his fellow-citizens has been issued by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, on behalf of a scheme for the promotion of closer relationships with Russia. Accompanying the appeal, which is in the form of a circular letter, is a memorandum explanatory of the scheme. The purpose in view is the expansion, both on the commercial and on the educational side, of the connection between Scotland and Russia, and it is proposed to raise a fund of £50,000 in

order to carry the project into effect. The following is the essential part of the memorandum:

"The Lord Provost has for some time been in communication with various persons and authorities in the city and elsewhere who are desirous of promoting closer relations, commercial and educational, between this country and Russia. In furtherance of this object, certain proposals have been formulated, which he now begs leave to place before his fellow-citizens, and which he commends to their support, in the interest of the city and the nation.

"In the opinion of those who are qualified to judge, it is necessary that means should be found to provide in Glasgow facilities (1) for affording information concerning Russia to persons who desire to establish or extend business relations with that country; (2) for instruction, of various grades, in the language, literature, history, and economies of Russia; (3) for the establishment of traveling scholarships, to enable students and others to proceed to Russia, and there to complete their studies in the Russian language, and to acquire a practical knowledge of the methods and resources of the country."

Under (1) the memorandum indicates that the work of obtaining and affording commercial information should be assigned to the Chamber of Commerce, which might establish an intelligence department for this purpose.

Under (2) it is proposed to link together the university and the commercial college of Glasgow, and to raise an education fund for the better organization of instruction in the Russian language. For the complete equipment of the university and college departments, the memorandum states that an income of £1500 a year would probably be required.

In addition, under head (3), it is proposed that six to eight scholarships a year should ultimately be provided, each of the value of £150 per annum. These would enable young business men, and other students, who had already received instruction in Russian, to reside for a year in Russia, with a view to perfecting themselves in the language, and acquiring a direct knowledge of Russian conditions.

The memorandum concludes by announcing that towards the education fund a contribution of £2500 has already been made, with further promises of £1200, and that two scholarships each of £150 a year for five years have also been donated.

## Simplified Spelling Society and its Activity

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—To anyone unacquainted with recent ideas in the matter of spelling, attendance at the annual gathering of the Simplified Spelling Society (Simplified Spelling Society) would have given much food for thought. Held in one of the smaller halls of the London University, in connection with the recent education conference, the meeting was thrown open to all members of other associations, and the impression gained by an impartial observer, both as regards the speeches delivered and the printed matter circulated by the society, was one of great earnestness of purpose on the part of its leaders, not unaccompanied by the wisdom of the serpent in advocating their aims.

A statement of the advantages claimed for the proposed system of rational spelling will illustrate both these points:

1. It is easy to read and write for one accustomed to the present spelling.
2. It would not involve the use of

new letters, and could therefore be printed anywhere without any difficulty.

3. It would help toward an appreciation of the spoken language, and by facilitating the training of the ear and the vocal organs, would lead to better speech.

4. It would greatly lighten the work of many British subjects in India, South Africa, Canada and elsewhere, as well as of the foreigner desirous of learning our language; would induce more to make themselves familiar with it; and would remove the chief obstacle to the use of English as an instrument of international communication.

The society announces that it makes an appeal to all who are interested in the best and most effective methods of education, nor can there be any doubt but that that appeal has already secured the adherence of a large number of men distinguished in all walks of life. From a list of the names of petitioners for a Government inquiry into the problem of spelling reform, it is possible to deduce two facts; the first that about one-third of these signatories are members of the association itself, and presumably pledged to the actual scheme of simplified spelling advocated by the society; the second that this smaller section contains at least as many notable names as are to be found among those who are only pledged to a support of the petition.

One ingenious method of insuring that the public shall become acquainted with the need for spelling reform is the issue of gummed labels bearing the following legend: "We use these because they are more reasonable—Thou, altho, thru, thruout, thoro, hav, shoud, woud, program, catalog." The proposal is that those who feel that it is not enough to subscribe to the doctrines of the society, but that individual action is needed to set the reform in motion, should affix this label to their letters. It is to be hoped that having done so, they may not be betrayed into writing any of these words in the orthodox way!

The above may be taken as a kind of "shock tactics." But as an example of the general strategy of the society, it is better to turn to their "First Reader in Simplified Spelling." This primer has been introduced into a Scottish elementary school, and it is stated that "under conditions which were by no means favorable, a set of children who had been taught from a reader printed in simplified spelling, for ten months, and from the ordinary spelling for four, were able to read and spell as well in the latter as another set of children who had worked at the ordinary spelling for nineteen months."

As an illustration of the scheme of spelling adopted by the society, it may be well to print a nursery rhyme as given in the reader in question:

"Tilte blo blo,  
Kum blue up eor horn,  
Dhe sheeps in dhe korn,  
Dhe koutz in dhe korn;  
Whair z dhe tilte bloi  
Dhat looks aifter dhe sheep?  
He z under dhe hal-kok  
Faast asleep."

Improvements Urged in New York System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trade unionists have protested to the Board of Aldermen against any further extension of the Gary school plan in this city, and propose a law making education compulsory up to 16 years of age, and continuation schools of eight hours a week compulsory up to 18 years. The Board of Aldermen will hold public hearings on the matter.

The protesters believe that professional advice, such as that of superintendents, principals and teachers, supplementing the advice of parents, should be the basis of educational policy rather than "the unsupported opinion of untrained laymen or imported experts employed at exorbitant salary by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment." These policies, they say, should be free from politics and also "the sinister influence of those great foundations created as a result of ill-gotten wealth. Instead of the Board of Education being subservient to the City Administration, we favor a small elective board with financial independence."

They protest that conditions in the New York public school administration now are deplorable, due to "attempts at illegal control and uncalled-for parsimony on the part of the Board of Estimate." It is claimed that the number of pupils is too great for a teacher to control, and that not more than 35 should be allowed in a class if proper results are to be obtained.

The protesters ask that enough money be granted for erection of enough schools to provide full time for all school children and the immediate erection or rental of temporary buildings pending completion of new schools; that a playground be attached to every school; that night elementary and high schools be opened in sufficient numbers to accommodate all applicants; that night and day schools be opened for the teaching of English to aliens; that summer schools, with regular pay for teachers, be established; and that there be eliminated from the course of study any activity which detracts from the fundamentals of education in the elementary schools.

## Opera at Columbia

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University at its summer session will undertake something new by sponsoring performances of opera in the college gymnasium. A capable director has been secured and a high artistic standard will be kept. One object of the plan is to furnish in the summer educational opportunities such as commonly are afforded only in the winter.

## Progressive Measures in Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—A movement is under way in the Legislature to place all State educational institutions under the direction of a nonpartisan board to be composed of one member from each congressional district of the State. This would abolish the present board of regents, in charge of the State university, and the board in charge of the four State normal schools.

A dormitory system for housing students at the University of Nebraska is advocated by Mary Graham, dean of the girls at the university, in discussing the housing problem at the university. Dean Graham declares that the greatest problem is to make it possible for students to live under conditions that will add as much as possible to their efficiency, and will eliminate to a reasonable degree the disadvantages attendant upon living away from home.

Establishment of a four-year course in journalism at the University of Nebraska is proposed by a special committee of faculty members. Courses in news editing and writing are now conducted by Prof. M. M. Fogg of the department of rhetoric.

## Mexico to Be Helped With Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the purpose of promoting education, mutual understanding and cooperative action between the peoples of Mexico and the United States, 75 college presidents and others active in public education in the United States have organized the Mexican Cooperation Society, with offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Paul Kennaday, executive secretary, said that the dominating idea which the organization would always try to keep to the fore was that of cooperation.

"We are going," he said, "to prevent the Mexicans from believing that we are meddling or officious. Nor will all the educating going to be confined to Mexico. We in this country need some of that, and this society proposes to serve as a medium through which the truth about Mexico and the Mexicans may be presented so that current prejudices and misconceptions may be broken down. We have much to learn from the people in Mexico, as they have much to learn from us."

1. Mexico itself the society intends to cooperate with Mexicans who realize the need for a very great extension of popular education. For the present, it is intended to establish in a suitable center in Mexico, a small school where, in addition to instruction in the usual primary school subjects, children may receive training in agriculture, school gardening, manual training, and domestic science. This school is to be denominational and independent of all connection with or support from the Government. The many educational experiments successfully worked out in this country, in most of which members of the society have taken an active part, will be called upon to furnish models for that which will be undertaken in Mexico.

"There is a wealth of material to draw upon," one of the members of the society's executive committee ex-

## English Teachers' Union Proposes Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The National Union of Teachers, representing nearly 100,000 school teachers, has adopted a comprehensive scheme of educational reforms. The first proposal of the program is that compulsory education shall extend from the age of 5 to the age of 18, and every young person between these ages shall be required to show that he is receiving education, sufficient and satisfactory in a recognized educational institution. Local education authorities shall be required to make by-laws governing attendance at school. Such by-laws shall provide for full-time attendance to the age of 14. They may require full-time attendance to the age of 15 or 16, but in such case partial exemption for beneficial employment may be allowed between the age of 14 and 15 or 16, respectively. Beyond the age of full-time or half-time exemption the attendance shall be during such hours and for such periods as the local authority may, by-law, determine, provided that such attendance shall not be less than eight hours per week, except in holiday periods or other special circumstances.

It is also proposed that every local education authority shall be required

to insure the provision of adequate primary education, and the proper education authority shall also be empowered and required to provide schools or classes other than primary varying in type to meet the needs of the various groups of young persons who are under obligation to continue their education, and to provide such other educational facilities as shall appear to the Board of Education to be necessary.

The union notes that there is a demand for instruction of a higher type than is now usually given in a public elementary school. This demand, they say, has not found any general expression, owing to the fact that it is well known that there is no opportunity of satisfying it, excepting in a few cases, such as London, Manchester etc.

Regarding school curricula, it is considered desirable, if the aims of a public elementary school are to be achieved, that the Board of Education shall require the teaching in all such schools of not more than the minimum number of essential subjects, and the remainder of the school curriculum shall be determined by the local authority in consultation with the head teacher with full regard to local conditions, including the character of the buildings, teaching staff, child population, other educational facilities, and the general conditions of life prevailing in the district in which the school is situated. It is further proposed that in all new schools the buildings and equipment shall be such as to facilitate practical work in subjects that admit of it, and in all remodeled schools provision of special rooms shall be made as far as possible.

On the subject of finance the proposal is set forth that the cost of providing and maintaining schools and classes shall be borne in part by the State and in part by the local authority, the Government grant having direct relationship to the cost of providing such education, and not, as now, differentiated in respect of the type of school or class provided. Government grants shall no longer be payable in respect of individual schools, but State aid shall be given to local education authorities proportionate to the expenditure incurred by them in the provision and maintenance of schools of various types, and such grants shall be liable to reduction for failure to enforce attendance by-laws, or for failure to establish an adequate scale of salaries for the teaching staff and a satisfactory standard of organization and educational efficiency throughout the schools of the district.

The proposals also deal with the question of street-trading, wage-earning child labor, provision of meals and other matters.

In respect of the teaching staff it is proposed that the Board of Education shall require local education authorities to provide a staff of teachers sufficient in number and qualifications to meet the requirements of the particular school, and shall further require them steadily to increase the percentage of certificated teachers on the staff of every school, with a view to every school being staffed as soon as possible by fully qualified teachers only. Pupil-teachers, student-teachers and supplementary teachers shall not count on the staff. Amongst other things, provisions are also proposed with regard to the size of classes, supply of teachers, salaries and pensions.

## Art and Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The State Normal School Board has decided to establish a three-year course of study in art and music in all the State's training schools for teachers. The recommendation was made by the State High School Board, which found difficulty in obtaining teachers equipped to give instruction in these two subjects.

## Americanization of the Immigrant

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Notable progress in the Americanization of immigrants is reported by H. H. Wheaton, specialist in immigrant education, in the report just published by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. Dr. Wheaton points out that in 1914, when the Bureau of Education began a national investigation of facilities for the education of aliens, chaos existed in this important phase of education. Few established and well approved standards existed, and practically all methods were in the experimental stage. Policies, except that of Federal noninterference, were known only to cities and states where evening schools for immigrants had been long maintained. Immigrant education was considered at this time primarily a matter for local attention and jurisdiction.

Only one State, New Jersey, had financial aid for the encouragement of immigrant classes. Only one other State, Massachusetts, had legislative provisions requiring the school attendance of illiterates up to 21 years of age. Establishment and maintenance of educational facilities had been left primarily to State governments and municipal and district school jurisdictions. The same policy was applied to the education of immigrants. Such Federal interest, as existed derived its impetus largely from the national attempt to remove illiteracy, since the foreign-born whites contributed in large numbers to the body of illiterates.

In tracing developments since 1914, Mr. Wheaton declares: "Progress in every way has been rapid, definite, and extensive. Governmental authorities everywhere, city, state, and Federal have expressed serious interest in the problem, and have taken definite steps to provide adequate facilities. Municipalities have seen that the education of the immigrant, especially through the provision of evening classes, is to be treated as a fundamental part of the educational system, rather than as an incident or adjunct to the day-school system to be maintained or not at will, or according to the amount of money in the school treasury."

Many of the states, such as California, Michigan and New York, and particularly the state departments of education, have come to appreciate the fact that the immigrant is not merely a local problem. The transitory nature of his employment, and hence residence, have been increasingly appreciated in their bearing upon his education. While the primary obligation of the city has been acknowledged, both officials and citizens have grown to see that the secondary obligation of the state to assist the city and the local school district in this particular type of education is one of such imperative nature as to demand financial assistance and state supervision and coordination of activities.

"The Federal Government, especially the Bureau of Education, as a result of an investigation of facilities, has come to take the stand that inasmuch as admission of an immigrant to the United States, together with his admission to citizenship, are both Federal matters, then, equally, is interest in his training for life and citizenship in this country a Federal matter. With immigrants moving from city to city and from state to state, with different nationalities in each state, and with the necessity of a clearing house of information becoming more and more apparent, this Federal interest toward the establishment of fundamental ideas, policies, and standards, together with approved practices in this form of education."

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"On the other hand, private agencies have seen the utility of competition among themselves and with public agencies and institutions. Hence they have increasingly adopted the practice of establishing facilities only where they do not exist, or where public facilities cannot, for financial reasons, be made to meet the local problem. The practice has become more and more established of placing private facilities under the supervision of appropriate public school officials, and of turning over to the latter such facilities as rapidly as financial and other reasons will permit."

"The result is today that the evolution of education has forced a larger measure of cooperation on the part of all agencies and individuals interested in the training of immigrants for citizenship in America. Although this is the transition period, yet policies,

standards, and methods are now more clearly delineated than ever before, while the most effective procedure of all cooperation is daily teaching those interested its potency in the Americanization movement."

## Course in American History

In response to more than 1000 requests from various parts of the United States, the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, has just added to its list of reading courses a reading course in American history. In announcing the new course Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, declares:

"All American citizens should know more of the history of their country than can be learned from the meager outlines of the textbooks used in our elementary and high schools. That a large number of people should have such general and comprehensive knowledge of the country, its life and growth and the form and spirit of its institutions, as can be gained only from reading at least several of the standard histories is essential to the welfare of the Republic. At every national election and at many state and municipal elections the people are called upon to vote on policies which cannot be intelligently determined without such knowledge. Legislators and other representatives of the people are constantly in need of it. To read extensively and deeply in the history of the country becomes therefore a patriotic duty."

The list of books was selected by the bureau in cooperation with several well-known historians and educators, including Dr. W. H. Mace of Syracuse University, Dr. Wilbur F. Gordy of Hartford, Conn., Dr. Franklin L. Riley of Washington and Lee University, and Dr. William Starr Myers of Princeton University.

The books in the course were selected with a view to presenting a complete record of the United States, including the European background, exploration and settlement, the War of Independence, the division over sectional issues, economic development, the Civil War and reconstruction, and the concentration and expansion of the United States as a nation.

## Teaching and Learning

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—One of the most important addresses at the recent conference of educational associations in London was given by Dr. John Adams, professor of education in the University of London. From the following excerpts, some idea may be gained of the way in which he treated his twin subject, "Teaching and Learning."

"It is conceded on all hands," Dr. Adams said, "that a knowledge of the subjects to be taught forms the very foundation of a teacher's qualifications. The cause of the unanimity on this point is to be found in the universal recognition that the function of the teacher is to teach. The deeper function of what is emphasized when we use the word education is in a loose way taken for granted. English people do not take kindly to the word educator as applied to the professional school person. There is too much room for discussion in education. When we deal with teaching we know where we are."

"Yet the moment we begin to analyze the concept teaching we find almost as much to quarrel about as when we deal with education. To begin with we have not even yet reached anything like a full understanding of what underlies that rule in the Latin grammar: 'Verbs of teaching govern two accusatives, one of the person, the other of the thing, as Johannes magister Latinam docuit' (the master taught John Latin)."

"At first sight it would appear that the master has no alternative. He must teach Latin, but he must also teach John. He cannot teach John unless he teaches him something. But is it not open to him to teach neither John nor Latin, and yet to go through certain motions that are commonly understood to be teaching?"

"Do we not too easily take it for granted that because there is a master and pupils, schoolroom and blackboard, there is, therefore, teaching going on? The problem is much more complicated than it looks. The existence of real teaching cannot be said to be demonstrated even when it can be shown that we have seen the master teaching, and have discovered by examination that the pupils have learned. It may be that the master has gone through a process which he calls teaching, and that the pupils have gone through another process that is really learning, and yet the two processes may have had no causal relation to one another. It may indeed be that the pupils have learned not because of but in spite of the teaching. It is pleasant to notice how threadbare that story is becoming of the little girl who proclaimed that she thought she could understand a certain rule if only they would stop explaining it."

"The fact is that we must realize more clearly that teaching and learning are correlative processes. David Stow used to repeat in season and out of season that 'A thing is not given till it is taken; a subject is not taught

until it is learned.' Unless the learning follows because of the teaching there has been no real teaching. It cannot be too often repeated that education is a bipolar process; teaching representing the one pole, learning the other. Everything the teacher does should be correlated to something that he expects the pupil to do. A sense of justice and a tincture of logic should prevent any teacher from using formulas of this kind: 'How in the world could you make a blunder like that? I don't understand how it is possible to go wrong in such a simple matter!' It is our business to understand; it is part of our professional work; it is what we are for."

"But we are not, on the other hand, to make the mistake of thinking that we must be always overtly active in the teaching process; that nothing of itself will come, but we must still be talking and demonstrating. In point of fact most teachers do too much for their pupils in these latter days. It is not correct to say that they teach too much. What is meant is that their teaching takes too active a form. They do not take sufficient account of the law of action and reaction between their activities and their pupils. Teachers too often estimate the value of a lesson by the energies they expend. The test is not what they have done, but what their pupils have done. Most teachers would be amazed if they could be presented with an accurate record of the percentage of school-time given up to their speaking, as compared with that permitted to their pupils. Teaching is essentially a dialectic process; there must be overt action and reaction. Preaching has been defined as 'an animated dialogue with one part left out.' In teaching, that part must be 'in' and, magnified; it is the more important part. The success of a school may be estimated by the degree in which, in the highest classes, the pupils make use of the teachers."

"The difference between school work and university work may be said to consist practically in the fact that at school the teacher not only supplies the means of acquiring knowledge, but feels responsible for the pupil attaining it, whereas at the university the professor contents himself with supplying the opportunity and recording the fact of how far the student has availed himself of it."

"With the change of methods of teaching there has come a realization of the need to give the pupil some sort of guidance in his unsupervised work. It is curious, indeed, how long we have been in coming to a realization of our duty in this matter of teaching pupils how to learn. The beginnings of a systematic study of this part of our work are to be found in America, where Professors Bagley, Colvin and McMurtry have all written on the subject. There is room for careful research in European countries also. Many young observers and experimenters are on the lookout for profitable subjects of investigation. Where could they find a better or more useful field for their energies?"



## THE HOME FORUM

## Protection

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAFETY, manifestly, every one desires; for himself, for his interests, for his plans. Yet every one sees more or less clearly that within himself, or within his plans, lies no certain preservation; that the human capacity has not, by or because of itself, any power to sustain enduringly the things it wills, or even its own existence. The preserver of humanity is something outside and above itself; something greater than itself. The seed of destruction is native-born to matter and to all things material. And for a savior from this destruction the human mind must look up to God, to that divine Principle which spiritually sustains man and the universe outside of and apart from matter and all material conditions.

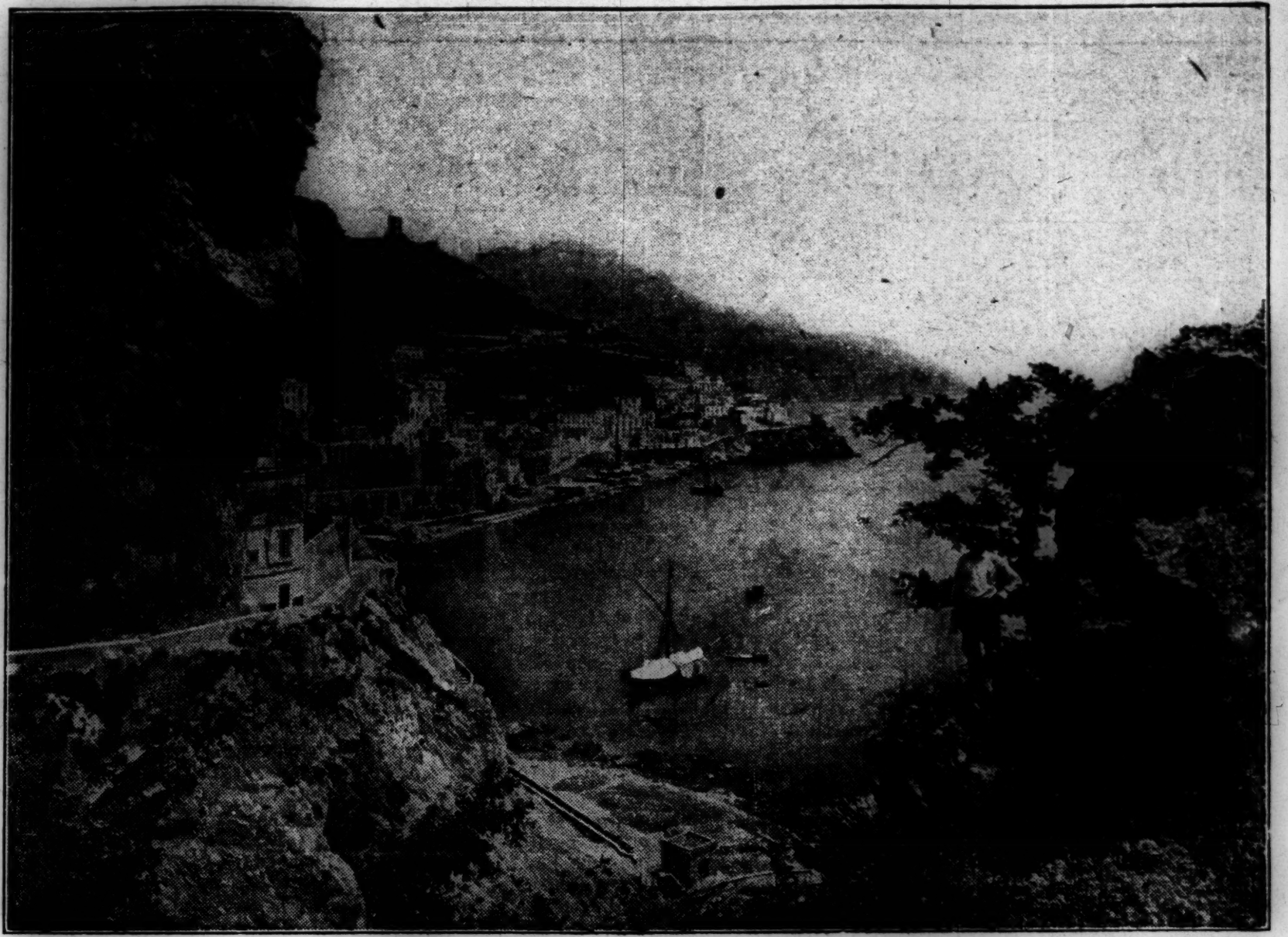
Does anyone doubt the incapacity of materiality to preserve itself? Then give any human life one hundred years of materiality and see what has become of its loves and fears and plans. There is no safe resting place in matter for the hopes of men. And so, admitting and squarely reckoning with the helplessness of materiality in the face of its own beliefs of self-destruction, we rejoice in whatever teaches us that man survives matter. Christ Jesus opened to us the knowledge of eternal life as spiritual. Now Christian Science carries his teaching to its utmost application, revealing man as spiritual idea, never born into matter, maintaining that man as spiritual idea can be understood and demonstrated today in the individual life and experience of each one of us, and urging us to be, unflinchingly, about such demonstration. With this comes protection; the safety based in the eternal law of God, maintained by the activity of God, and perpetuated forever by the eternality of God. Unaided mortals are practically unprotected from all the ravages of materiality, but he who takes refuge in a deep-desired and sturdily-maintained understanding of divine Mind, finds himself aided by God against even the heaviest odds of day by day experience. King David understood this when his Psalm assured his people that "He that dwell-

eth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." Christ Jesus announced it in his loving, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," and Mrs. Eddy, studying her Bible and finding the continuity of spiritual being in its pages, says of Abraham (Science and Health, p. 579): "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding."

The "purpose of Love," then, divine Love, is "to create trust in good," and the action of such trust in the human consciousness protects and saves it from its own beliefs. Spiritual understanding, with all it covers, is a "life-preserving power." Thought by thought, point by point, spiritual understanding of the truth about God, man and the universe meets, and cancels, the material beliefs about God and man and the universe. Spiritual understanding preserves life because Spirit, God, is Life. Spirit and Life are one, so spiritual understanding and living must be eternally linked. This spiritual understanding must step by step come to dominate and to dispel matter and its sinning and its dying; and this it does wholly in the realm of thought, letting divine Mind rule out that carnal mind which puts forth matter as its phenomenon. Right here, in the discovery that the carnal mind, and not God, is the author of matter, Christian Science departs from every known philosophy and stands absolutely with the teaching of Christ Jesus. And right here is the logic of divine protection, for as the carnal mind, or material belief, is laid off, the capacity to be harmed by or through matter is laid off with it. In the individual consciousness, under the action of Christian Science, this process goes on. Destructive material beliefs yield to the all-preserving knowledge of the Truth. Purified motives, cleansed desires, purposes made holy, are open windows to spiritual understanding. And our homes, our

businesses, our bodies, our daily goings and comings, all thrive more safely because we are learning the unreality of the evil that would claim any of it to be in matter, or subject to the changes and disruptions of matter. We transplant, in short, our interests, from the pursuit of material things to the search for spiritual goodness. We do not abandon our affairs, but we change their direction and transform them. And protection for all that concerns us comes by actual law with the spiritual understanding we gain. A spiritualized state of mind is lawfully and logically more protected from the belief of power in evil than a materially inclined set of beliefs. For spiritual mindedness is in the secret place of the most High and so by divine law under the shadow of the Almighty. Paul summed it, briefly and completely, when he wrote to the Romans, "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

Holy Writ tells us that the Hebrew men, fixing their thought in spiritual understanding, came unharmed through a fiery furnace; that Daniel, also steadfast, stayed the danger of the den of lions. We note that these ancient Christians were not spared entirely the furnace and the den. But they faced and walked through and out of these things, keeping with them the knowledge of God which annulled the power of flames and the ferocity of beasts. So we, today, must, perhaps, face our dangers. The complex fears and dreads and sufferings of warped human beliefs cannot be ignored, nor, without a struggle, disposed of. But in the midst of them, where oppression seems direst and danger thickest, spiritual understanding walks, all-enfolding, for him who takes refuge in it. Nor should we question our right to divine protection because all men do not at present have it. As well feel we could help the sickness of the world by staying sick ourselves, as well believe we could relieve the poverty of the world by remaining poor ourselves, as to include any false loyalty to fellow mortals by joining them in danger unprotected. Sickness is that much lessened in the world, when you are healed; poverty by that much weakened for all, when you scientifically overcome it. And when, not shirking danger—for indeed we cannot stay away from it—you yet can walk abroad with it in the serene protection of knowledge, knowledge of the presence of God, you bring protection in that measure to all; for your problem is after all a world problem, your danger a universal danger, your safety a help to all. And your "life-preserving" spiritual understanding is indeed a world savior, that, however small its present beginnings with you, is multiplying and spreading abroad to all.



Amalfi, Italy

The road along the coast, by which one reaches Amalfi, is one of the loveliest in Europe. It does not suffer even by comparison with the famous Cornice road of the Riviera, which in many ways it resembles. Far below the road shimmers the sea, while above, the rocky cliffs tower upwards, and in springtime every spot in which their roots can find foothold is gay with flowers of the big mauve cistus, and many smaller blossoming plants.

At each turn of the road the scene changes; little fishing villages, each with its little sandy beach, lemon orchards, glimpses of distant mountains, all form one continuous series of beautiful pictures until Amalfi itself is reached. The little town climbs steeply up the cliffsides from the very edge of the sea and nestles into a ravine between the mountain walls. The houses are very white, the sea is dazzlingly blue, the extremely pic-

turesque population have a charming taste in the matter of gayly colored sashes and handkerchiefs and aprons, and, altogether, it is not easy for a visitor from one of the sober colored northern countries to realize that Amalfi is really a genuine workaday town, and not a specially arranged and carefully staged spectacle.

In the early Middle Ages Amalfi was a place of great importance, with a big navy, as navies were counted in those days, and a very considerable trade

with the Levant and even the Far East. The Republic of Amalfi was in its heyday from the Ninth Century until it was conquered by Roger of Hauteville and added to his kingdom of Sicily in 1131. It is difficult in the Amalfi of today to picture this powerful Amalfi of the past, for hardly a vestige of the former greatness of the place remains. This is partly accounted for by the fact that much of the old lower town now lies under the sea, which encroached on the land in the Fourteenth Century. To the seamen of Amalfi is said to belong the honor of having first used the compass, and their shipping regulations served as a model of maritime law to the rest of Europe.

## William Morris Hunt and the Barbizon School

At the time that William Morris Hunt went to Paris for his training as an artist, "the fight was just beginning between the Classicists and the Naturalists," writes John Joseph Conway in his book about famous Americans in Paris. "The Ecole des Beaux-Arts was the official exponent of the former, the Barbizon School

was the fierce fighter for the latter. . . . The Barbizon School tried to render nature naturally. Ingres flaunted the superiority of art over Nature by saying: 'Form is everything; color nothing.' Hence, said the Classicists, Nature should be modified so as to rival the perfection of the classic models. 'You are wrong,' said the out-at-elbows Barbizon group. The proper attitude is to learn from Nature; not to improve upon it."

"Though Millet was still only known as that 'wild man of the woods,' Hunt saw his merit and became, his first patron, as he did also of Corot and Courbet. Indeed, he gave a great impetus to the Barbizon School, and to him belongs the honor of being its first American champion. The horn-handed peasants of Barbizon painted by Millet influenced Hunt strongly, yet he never completely conquered the influence of Couture, in whose studio he remained several years. The strong, broad generalization of Millet; his absence of niggling exactness; his sincere and simple adhesion to truth—these qualities appealed forcibly to the young American."

"Hunt became known in Paris as the 'mad American,' because of his admiration for Millet's genius. 'And that's the man Hunt is going to study with,' said an American student, who accused Millet of such monotony that when he wanted to paint a tree he first contemplated it, then bought it, chopped it down, cut it up, brought it home and after mature deliberation painted it. Hunt showed his contempt for those who could not or would not recognize the genius of Millet by moving out to Barbizon and wearing a blouse and sabots like the powerful peasant painter himself. Master and

disciple used to go to Paris together to visit the Louvre. Millet would sometimes lead Hunt to a Mantegna or an Albrecht Dürer and ask: 'Now where's your Titian?' "Millet was not known even to Frenchmen when Hunt discovered him. Similarly did he appreciate Corot, Daubigny, Gericault, Barye, Courbet, Diaz, Tryon, and the brilliant galaxy of French artists who gave lustre to that period. Millet, who saw beauty in the most homely subjects, and Barye, the animal sculptor, were, in the opinion of Hunt, the greatest men of their time. He bought the Sower, one of Millet's most famous works, because an art dealer declined to pay sixty dollars for it, alleging that it was too sad. He was one of the first Americans to own bronzes by Barye. In after years he induced wealthy friends to buy the works of Millet, Corot, Diaz, Barye, and other masters."

## Fra Angelico

It is a mistake to think of him exclusively as the saint; he was also the observing and conscientious artist. In color he is noted for his love of pure, elemental tints, and he understood how to throw up the brilliant white he so often employs by the subtle use of shade. No artistic device was neglected that could heighten the beauty of his effects. His love of nature and his appreciation of architecture are shown in his truthful representation of flowers and trees and buildings, all of which can be recognized as connected with the place where he worked. He consecrated his mental gifts to God, but he cultivated them with all diligence.—Mary Innes.

## Kurdish Hospitality

Out of the valley of the stream we came to a higher one between two long ridges of hills, and for three hours made our way northward along it until we came to a village of the Shuan, prettily situated by a stream and several clumps of willows, and threw our loads upon the beaten grounds round about.

The first proceeding when arranging for the night, is to arrange the loads in a kind of wall and behind these one spreads fells and coats. Meanwhile, the mules are led off to water, brought back, and the pack-saddles removed. The muleteers then clean the animals more or less with a rattling tin currycomb, replace the saddles, which serve as blankets, and, tethering the beasts to a long line upon the ground, give them their barley.

In the mean time one goes off to the village to find provender, which in the Kurdish country is a commodity called "du," the Persian "dough." This is curds and whey, watered to the consistency of milk, slightly sour and always cool, for they keep it in porous skins—it is the most refreshing drink possible. Among the Kurds it is considered a mean action to sell such a thing, and this village was no exception to the rule. I undertook the task

## Error and Truth

Error may be new or it may be old, since it is founded on a misapprehension of what truth is. It has its endings. But not so with truth. Truth is eternal. Like the great God from whose throne it emanates, it is from everlasting to everlasting and can never pass away.—Frederick Douglass.

## The Grandeur View

Oh! how the sight of the things that are great enlarges the eyes! Lead me out of the narrow life to the peace of the hills and the skies.—Henry Van Dyke.

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BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

## Canning's Advice on Preparing a Speech

Wotton, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1798. I am very angry with you, and so is Charles—or rather I ought to say Charles is angry first and I in consequence of his representations—for not having begun to work sooner. Charles says he knows it is from system that you have put off your preparations so long, and that you think a great deal may be left to the last

moment—Verbaque provisam rem, etc., all which is quite wrong. You must trust nothing—not a sentence, not a phrase, much less anything like the arrangement of topics or the choice of them—to the impulse of the moment.

When you begin writing you must write the whole subject through at once—never mind how roughly—but do not stop to dwell upon one point and finish it to your mind at first. After the first writing, rewrite again any particular parts that you wish to labor, and if any new ones strike you, it is not enough to state them by themselves, but you must look carefully for the place where they are to come in and make a mark so as to so, or so as you like best, and must take care that they have each a head and a tail to hook on with what precedes or what follows, otherwise you may get very well to the end of one topic and then be bothered what to proceed to next; so take care to have catch-words, or catch-ideas, that shall remind you of the connection and dependency of the different parts of your subject. Then, when you have gotten the whole of your materials pretty well prepared as to substance, and have talked them over with Pitt tomorrow, sit yourself down quietly to write it all out fair, from "Mr. Speaker" down to "that an humble address," etc., as fast as you can go through it, and then look it over again and polish the style, and read it over and over, and over again, usque ad nauseam till you are quite tired of it yourself, and begin to feel as if everybody in the world was perfectly acquainted with what you are going to say, and as if, but for the advantage that you have in speaking first, everybody would speak your speech exactly in the order and almost the very words that you have chosen. When you have attained this point you have nothing to do but to continue the process of rewriting, repeating, improving and adorning till Tuesday; . . . All this is Charles' wisdom.—From a letter from Canning to Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

## Spring in Russia

In the delightful translations from Grigorovich's writings which the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Tollemache includes in her "Russian Sketches," the well-known Russian novelist says that he has long observed that the cultivated classes of society feel much sympathy with the simple life of the peasant, "and whether it be described in books or limned on canvas, it has always attracted and influenced men. The popularity of such artists as Leopold Robert, the success of many authors, whether ancient or modern, testifies strongly to this mysterious sympathy with the life of village folk in all their simple surroundings." The writer's own sympathy with the humble life of the farm and the village is revealed on page after page of his writings. Here is a description of a spring scene on a farm:

"The time had come, after a long winter, when the husbandman goes again to work in the fields; the plowman takes the plowshare which has grown rusty during its long idleness and he makes it brighter than silver by driving it through the earth how warmed by the sun. The time had come for the first plowing and sowing, and I wended my way to the fields. "It was a beautiful evening. . . . Opal

## The Browser

"I have no time to read," says many a man; we can all pick them out here and there among kinsfolk and acquaintances. A melancholy confession, exclaims Arthur Boswick, dealing in "The Making of an American's Library," with many practical topics in regard to books. "Cut your half hour's desultory gossip with Jones in two and talk for fifteen minutes with Plato, or Mill, or even Arnold Bennett. While you ride from your suburb to your work, cease to gaze at the landscape that you have seen a thousand times, and cast your eye on a few printed paragraphs embodying ideas that are wholly new to you. Read a lyric while you wait for your lunch instead of the signs that adjure you to 'Look Out for Your Hat and Overcoat.' Read if you must even while you walk."

"There are some who sneer at such casual mental exercise as 'superficial'—a sadly misused word. The only question is whether our surface shall be an inch thick or a hundred feet; and this must be answered by our needs. If we try to pass off our inch-deep knowledge for that of a hundred feet we are culpable; but the sin of which we are guilty is not su-

perficiality but deceit. And so I say to the reader: If there are three lyrics of Helme that you love, you may read them a hundred times. If you like, leaving all the others unread. If you are curious about Rochefoucauld's maxims you may begin in the middle of the book and pick out plums wherever they catch your eye; you shall not be compelled to read from cover to cover. Nay, you shall read the middle chapter of a history, or a book of travel, or a novel, and if you like it not, you may abandon it then and there. That the browser may test and reject is one of his dearest privileges, and is perhaps the very thing that makes browsing valuable."

## I Will Go With My Father

I will go with my father a-ploughing To the green field by the sea, And the rooks and the crows and the seagulls Will come flocking after me. I will sing to the patient horses With the lark in the white of the air, And my father will sing the plough-song That blesses the cleaving share. —Joseph Campbell.

## Finding the Way

Nor can I count him happiest, who has never Been forced by his own hand the chain to sever And for himself find out the way divine. —Lowell.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Submarine and the Neutral

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd of February, a fleet of seven Dutch vessels, outward bound, from Falmouth, was attacked, at the western limit of the English Channel, by German submarines. As a result, three of the fleet were sunk, and the remaining four more or less seriously damaged. The fleet was not sailing under instructions from the British Admiralty, but in the impression that it was protected by a safe-conduct from the Government in Berlin. The ships, indeed, bore all the usual marks, and having sailed from Falmouth could not possibly have been carrying contraband for a British port. Of the three ships which were sunk, two were carrying wheat consigned to the Dutch Government itself, whilst the third was outward bound, in ballast, to bring wheat from the United States to Holland. Of the four damaged, though remaining afloat, two were outward bound in ballast, also to be loaded with wheat in the United States, and two carried general cargoes, mainly of food-stuffs, from either Dutch colonies or neutral countries, consigned to Dutch merchants in Holland.

It will be seen from this that the action of the German submarine was entirely deliberate, though the effect may cause people, who sum up the damage of the new under-sea campaign in terms of mere gross tonnage, to draw very erroneous conclusions. Thus 29,664 tons of shipping was reported last Saturday as sunk, quite irrespective of that damaged. But of this 13,030 was Dutch, 6818 was Norwegian, and only 9216 British. It is true that this, in the nature of things, is not a representative day's sinking. Still, at a moment when newspapers are adorning themselves with headlines to the effect that "Germany makes her greatest haul," it is a phase which has to be considered in relation to the effectiveness of the campaign. It shows, however, the extent to which neutral shipping is suffering, and helps to make clear the fuller meaning of the words of the Chevalier van Rappard, the Dutch Minister in Washington, to the effect that though he would hesitate to say that such wholesale destruction, if continued, would reduce Holland to starvation, it would unquestionably subject it to eventual privation.

The explanation of the matter, as issued from the German Legation at The Hague, attributes the sinking to "an extremely regrettable coincidence of circumstances, which is unfortunate but beyond our control." But the really unfortunate circumstance, as the Dutch press rather more than insinuates, is the fact that these regrettable incidents happen frequently in the case of the weak neutral, but never in the case of the powerful United States. "Every one," writes the Handelsblad, "must come to the conclusion that no nation could be thus treated unless it was regarded as of no importance or as incapable of having its indignation aroused by anything. Certainly Germany would not treat the United States thus. Every one feels that the torpedoing of American vessels, in similar circumstances, would be absolutely impossible." Indeed the United States freighter Orleans, carrying contraband for an enemy's port, has just passed unharmed through the zone. From this, as well as from similar utterances, in other Dutch papers, it is quite clear that public opinion in Holland regards the excuses of Berlin as frivolous. The ships sailed openly, supplied with every conceivable distinctive marking, and sailed under conditions which the Dutch Government understood to have been proposed by the Government in Berlin. So certain, indeed, were the Dutch officials of their ground, that no resort was made to the British Admiralty for either assistance or advice. Instead an official of the Dutch Legation, in London, was sent to Falmouth to make sure that the lights and markings of the vessels were correct, and to explain to the captains the arrangements agreed upon for their safety.

In such circumstances it is not much to be wondered at that the feelings of the Dutch people, already aroused by previous incidents of a somewhat similar nature, should be finding angry expression, and that the Chevalier van Rappard, though unwilling to forecast the decision of his Government, should not hesitate to declare that the incident would, without doubt, awaken much bitterness against Germany. The Dutch papers, however, go far beyond this. The Telegraaf, of Amsterdam, puts the matter quite flatly when it declares that it must confess itself unable "to see how the honor of our nation can further be maintained by protests," whilst the Handelsblad goes so far as to announce its belief "that such an act would have been impossible against any country which had shown itself unwilling to approve or excuse this submarine warfare." The Vaderland, on the other hand, counsels the utmost circumspection, and exhorts the country not to do anything in the crisis to force the Government in the direction of war. But the reason it gives for this constitutes, in reality, the keenest indictment in the whole press, since it dreads for Holland, should it be provoked into war, a fate the nature of which can, it declares, be predicted by analogy from those of the other small nations which have been overtaken by the present conflict.

In these circumstances the Chevalier van Rappard proposes that the Dutch Government should request the British Admiralty to arrange for the examination, at Halifax, of all ships bound for the North Sea; so as to enable them to circle the danger zone, northward, in safety. But this would, of course, only partially solve the difficulty. The whole of the trade in danger does not come from America. Much of it comes from the Dutch colonies in the East. Two of the largest of the ships torpedoed, on Thursday last, came, it is to be imagined, from the Indian Ocean, and these ships would have been compelled, quite unnecessarily, to cross the Atlantic twice in order to avail themselves of the security the Chevalier's proposal would provide for them. When the additional cost of such a voyage, in coal alone, is

taken into consideration, it may safely be assumed that such a remedy would indeed be a last resort. Nor does it follow that there is at Halifax the berthing and other accommodations for such a resort. That the proposal should even seriously have been made is, however, a commentary in itself.

### Greater Production Not a Remedy

THERE are already indications of a rush to the soil, with the view of preventing such a scarcity as that which, it is claimed in some quarters, has so greatly increased the cost of living during the present winter. The cultivation of increased acreage in the rural districts, and of vacant lots in urban districts, is widely advocated. If we are to have cheaper living, it is warmly contended by some students of the situation, we must, of course, have a greater supply of foodstuffs. Therefore, everybody should raise things to eat. That is the way to cope with the difficulty, and they insist that it is the only way. As a matter of fact, it is the way not to solve the problem.

There is and there has been no scarcity of foodstuffs in the United States. In many parts of the country, last spring and summer, products of the garden were so abundant and cheap that it did not pay to gather and ship them to market. If everybody is going to raise vegetables this year, those who follow farming or gardening as a regular occupation will reap less profit from their labor next season than last. They will perhaps be discouraged, as thousands upon thousands have been in the past, and seek other occupations. Overproduction is not a remedy for high prices, because overproduction leads to waste, and waste is a blight upon industry.

What is needed is normal production and better distribution. Existing markets should be made accessible to those who look to the soil for a livelihood. Prices should not be depressed in one season, that they may be ballooned in another. The cultivator of the soil should not be left to the tender mercies of the food speculator and manipulator. The railroads should be obliged to furnish cars and to carry products to places where they are most needed, expeditiously and at reasonable rates.

An unimpeded flow in the transportation of foodstuffs, close connection between the producer and the consumer, inhibition of speculation in or manipulation of farm and garden products, and cold storage plants controlled by the public, offer a solution for the problem of the high cost of living; an emotional rush of one-season amateurs into gardening will only result in further complication of the situation. There is in the country now food enough to go around at a reasonable price; the task demanding intelligent thought and direction is its adequate and equitable distribution.

### Intelligence Departments

MR. LLOYD GEORGE's latest move in organizing an Intelligence Department, which is to have its headquarters in buildings being erected in the historic garden at the back of the Prime Minister's house at No. 10 Downing Street, is arousing considerable interest. Mr. Lloyd George, in all the many departments of State with which he has been connected, both before the war and whilst it has been in progress, has been the sworn foe of red tape and precedent, wherever either got in the way of real efficiency. He has, moreover, always shown himself ready to adopt a new idea, no matter where it came from, which gave promise of proving useful, and he has perhaps done more than any other one statesman to break down that exclusiveness as between the various departments of State, which, in years gone by, has been the pride, rather than otherwise, of the various ministers concerned.

The exact scope of the new department is not certain; but that it will be a kind of clearing house for information of all kinds likely to be in any way useful to any department, or to any trade or profession in any way connected with national work, appears to be fairly certain. The idea is, of course, not a new one. A most efficient Intelligence Department for the Australian Commonwealth, in London, has been in existence for some time, and, if the new department at Downing Street is organized on similar lines, it ought to perform an invaluable service. One of the great problems with which the various departments have, for some time, been faced, has been that of how best to obtain the fullest possible information on any particular question in the shortest possible time. Present conditions call for prompt decisions, and the contradictory orders which have, from time to time, been issued by various departments, whose provinces are in any way allied, have proved the need of some central source of information such as that which has now been established.

There is, of course, really no limit to the usefulness and scope of a well-organized intelligence department. After it has brought itself to the highest state of efficiency, as a repository for information, there remain the enormous opportunities afforded by the fact that it is, in many cases, possible to anticipate the needs of the various departments, and thus reduce the delay between the demand and the supply to a minimum. Mr. Lloyd George, it may be taken as certain, is more than awake to all these possibilities, and it is confidently expected that many officials and ministers "in a hurry" will, in the future, have reason to be grateful to the new department in the garden of No. 10.

### Preparedness in the Philippines

WITH the forecast of independence somewhere beyond the horizon in the Philippines, those with keen vision are already proclaiming the necessity of undertaking definite steps which will prepare the Filipinos for national defense. Large against that day when the big brother, who snatched the islands and their heterogeneous peoples from an unwelcome domination, shall say the work of reconstruction is finished, looms the great problem of self-government, the problem which many nations have attempted, but few have solved.

It is quite proper that the future of the islands should become, at least in a considerable degree, the affair

of the natives and those who, as soldiers of fortune, have cast their lot with them. Since Admiral Dewey hoisted the United States flag at the Port of Manila, raising the hope, on the part of many in the States, that trade, if not the Constitution, would follow the national emblem to the Antipodes, the present weal and future protection of the peoples and the islands have been problems which often have caused dissensions, sometimes regret, and at all times apprehension. It has not always been easy to reconcile the avowed adherence of the Government to the standards of international comity set forth in the Monroe Doctrine, with its adventure in establishing a protectorate, and courts, in the Orient.

Not recently, so far as the public is concerned, have those who strongly opposed what they branded as "imperialism" been heard to protest. In the comparatively short period of the occupation of the islands there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the Filipinos and the members of the other tribes. With the Filipinos, particularly, there has been advancement socially, intellectually and industrially. But there may be doubt whether the time is near when they will be ready to contend with possible aggressive neighbors, who may see, in the large domains of the archipelago, opportunities for their own expansion. What measure of preparedness must the Filipinos attain? The spokesman for the preparedness program, as outlined in a bill recently introduced in the Lower House of the insular Legislature, is quoted as saying that the Filipinos should prepare themselves for any emergency. Brave words, these, and well spoken! But, to convince the skeptical that he has definite ideas upon the subject of defense, Representative Lugay, father of the measure, seeks to provide, by the levy of an annual head tax, a defense fund, to be collected from year to year, which shall, in the mean time, provide for the training of air and undersea navigators abroad, and for the construction and equipment of aerial and submarine schools in the islands. The whole plan is for the thorough training of the Filipinos in the arts of modern warfare.

The United States, from whatever standard judged, has done its duty, and more than its duty, in safeguarding the peoples of the Philippines, and in advancing them in the way of usefulness, and, to some degree, intellectually and morally. In doing this, perhaps an ideal of the United States has been shattered, an ideal which can never be quite restored. At all events, there will be few regrets when, in all good conscience, it can be said that the work is finished.

### "O Canada!"

THE British National Anthem is the Imperial Anthem of Canada. It is played or sung at official functions, at the large social gatherings, at the close of entertainments, and so on; and at the sound of the first bar all present arise, or uncover, or exhibit some other mark of respect. But, in addition, Canada has a national anthem of her own, and to the playing or singing of this also public respect is shown. Instinctively Canadians realize when the Imperial Anthem is called for and when the National Anthem is appropriate. From the beginning of the present war the Imperial Anthem has been heard in Canada more than ever before. It might be said that, in important assemblages, the National Anthem is almost invariably preceded by the Imperial Anthem. "God Save the King" is accepted, in Canada, as it is played and sung in the United Kingdom, and throughout the British Empire. "O Canada!" however, varies greatly as to words. There are many versions of the original, by Dr. A. D. Watson of Toronto, that is, and each version has its supporters, but since the aim of every revisionist, new and old, seems to be the attainment of a single ideal, namely, the giving of the fullest possible expression to patriotic devotion, there should be no complaint among the sons and daughters of Canada on this score.

There is, nevertheless, no end of room for controversy, just as, south of the line, apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion obtain with regard to the merits of the rivals in the National Anthem field. The same difficulty presents itself in both countries, that of finding anything in verse with a sufficient appeal at once to national idealism and popular sentiment. A national song may be ever so fine from a technical point of view, and yet fail to meet the popular taste; or, it may win popular approval and yet fail utterly as a dignified or adequate expression of national sentiment. Again, it may be adequate and dignified with regard to one section or one element of the country, and fail to reflect the emotions or ideals of another section or element.

Canadians are apparently very nearly a unit in accepting the air of their national anthem, although there are some who differ, as for instance, Arthur Stringer, who not long ago, in MacLean's Magazine, ventured to point out what he claimed were serious shortcomings in the tune. Since then a letter has been received from "Sapper R. Smith, Canadian Engineer, somewhere in France," in which "O Canada!" is defended with all the ardor of one who has gone into action under its inspiration. Mr. Stringer had criticized the anthem on the ground that its air was dirgelike. Says Sapper R. Smith: "If Arthur Stringer could stand beside the 'Road to Glory' on which troops march to the Somme and hear company after company stumbling by in the dark to the lilt of 'O Canada!' while the whole country is a mass of flashes and the thunder of the guns keeps the ground all a-tremble, and every one of those half-seen figures, grotesquely burdened with his overland kit, is just a boy thinking of the morning and the home he'll probably never again see, then I think Arthur Stringer would forget that dirge stuff."

A recent participant in the "O Canada!" controversy, Herbert Sanders of Ottawa, after claiming for the anthem a full measure of musical merit, and joining in the common verdict that it is an air peculiarly suited to the crowd, had this to say: "It is a pity that there are so many versions of words set to our new national tune, but it is unlikely that any official act can rectify this undesirable condition." Time can, however, do what no

act of Parliament can accomplish. The process of elimination is already going on, and there are certain stanzas to which the Canadian public is showing an unmistakable preference. One of these, from a version composed by Richardson and sung with excellent effect by the Sheffield choir, gives utterance to the universal appeal which the people of the Dominion are seeking to express:

Altar and throne command our sacred love,  
And mankind to us shall ever brothers prove;  
O King of Kings, with Thy mighty breath  
All our sons do Thou inspire.  
May no craven terror of life or death  
Ever damp the patriots' fire.  
Our mighty call—loudly shall ring  
As in the days of old "For Christ and the King,"  
As in the days of old "For Christ and the King."

### Notes and Comments

IF THE intention credited to the management of The Times, in London, of raising the price of the paper, and in the event of a decrease in its circulation, endeavoring to counterbalance this by a house-to-house loan circulation, be carried out, there will be nothing new in it. Until quite recently the price of a copy of The Times was threepence, or six cents. It was dropped first to twopence, and then, just about the time of the outbreak of the war, to one penny. The effect of the war was first to send it up to a penny halfpenny, and then to cause the determination to be taken to send it up again to twopence. In this way it has succeeded so far in maintaining its size, without injuring its circulation.

The idea of supplementing the circulation, should the circulation fall, by a house-to-house loan circulation, would put the clock back, after all, not very many years. In the old threepenny days an enormous number of people liked to read The Times who did not care to pay the price, and this led to a system, which was in vogue quite as recently as the late seventies of the last century, of having The Times left for so many hours a day, by a news agent, who collected it again, and passed it on to another reader, the last reader of the day being allowed, in compensation for the lateness of the delivery, to retain the paper. Of course the whole thing is a survival of the old days when a daily paper was quite beyond the means of the ordinary man, and papers were borrowed just as books are, today, from circulating libraries.

THE New York State Peach Growers Association has given out the cheering information that the prospects are bright for a good crop this year. Since it often happens that excellent peach crops are mostly useless to growers and consumers, because the fruit does not reach the market, would it not be a good idea to mobilize motor cars for the distribution of the peach crop of 1917, in New York and other states? A peach in the hand is worth a bushel on the tree, or a barrel lying on the ground.

The eighth volume of the Old Edinburgh Club affords some very good reading. Magdalen Chapel, in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, Old Tolbooth Records, vie in interest with an account of the ancient Scottish Regalia. But none equal the forty-page account given by Mr. Forbes Gray of John Wesley's visits to Edinburgh. Wesley, though he considered Edinburgh the dirtiest of all cities, not even excepting "Cologne in Germany," visited it twenty-two times. He used to preach on the hillsides at 5 o'clock in the morning, to audiences of sometimes over 5000 people. "There is seldom fear of wanting a congregation in Scotland," wrote Wesley, "but," he adds, "the unfortunate thing is they know everything, so they learn nothing."

IF THE House passes the District of Columbia Prohibition Bill as already passed by the Senate, about 275 saloons in Washington will be closed tight on Nov. 1 of this year, or a full month before the first regular session of the next Congress begins. This is a reversal of old conditions. Long ago, when Washington was a crowded or a busy place only during the meeting of Congress, the saloons, as a rule, were not opened until a session was about to begin.

ATTENTION might as well be directed now as at any later time to the fact that Kansas City, Kan., proposes to furnish, from its municipal power plant, electricity for cooking at 2 cents, as against 10 cents charged generally as a minimum. This is a really important matter for more reasons than one. Not the least interesting thing about the offer is the fact that it is in direct contradiction of all the statements based on the statistics prepared by the private electric power companies. In other words, what Kansas City, Kan., proposes to do is "the impossible," and it is the firm belief in Kansas City, Mo., which is charged to cents by a private company, that its sister city can and will do it.

IN IOLA, Kan., one of the local banks has lent to several boys money wherewith to buy milk cows, the terms in each case being that the boy shall pay back the purchase price, in instalments, from the sale of half the milk product of his cow. The lads are already showing benefits derived from this enterprise, one of which is perceived in the fact that they do not wait to be called in the morning.

THE Honolulu Star-Bulletin, just in, reports that on the announcement, at Washington, of the break with Germany, hundreds of the 15,000 Japanese reservists on the Hawaiian islands signified their intention of responding to any call that might come from the United States. The prevailing impression among American residents seems to be that the Japanese in Hawaii are eager to establish their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. This is an impression quite contrary to that encouraged and propagated by those who have not had the same opportunity of knowing the facts.

A PAMPHLET entitled "Henry Ford's Own Story" is being widely distributed in the United States. It is, in many instances, picked up with haste and read for a page or so with avidity, but the general verdict is that it does not come up to the Henry Ford stories told by others.